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CARRYING OUT THE FRAUD

THE MAINE FUSIONISTS' CONTEMPT FOR DECENCY.

ORGANIZING THE HOUSE NOTWITHSTANDING THE PROTEST THAT THERE WAS NO QUORUM—ONLY ONE REPUBLICAN PRESENT—NO DISTURBANCE—DISCUSSING TO-DAY'S WORK.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 7.—Large numbers of people began to gather about the State-house as early as 8 o'clock this morning. The Police at the Capitol were without badges and without any appearance of bearing arms. The was a perfect jam in the corridors and halls and stairways, and it was with great difficulty that those allowed to enter the Legislative halls pushed their way thither. There were many vacant seats in the House, as the Republicans carried out their programme, and stood away, a few only moving about in the rear of the hall. No disturbance whatever occurred.

In the House, Assistant Clerk Gibbs proceeded to call the certified roll of members. Mr. Hale took the floor and claimed that certain elected members of the House from cities were not on the roll, and moved that they be included. That led to a long speech from Mr. Hale, and objections from the other side. Mr. Hale was ruled out of order by the Assistant Clerk, who refused to put the motion, on which the Republicans withdrew from participating in the proceedings. A message was then sent to the Governor and Council, stating that a quorum of members of the House was present and ready to be qualified. Great excitement prevailed during Mr. Hale's remarks, and uproarious applause followed. The Governor soon appeared and proceeded to qualify the members. He subsequently announced that 76 members, being a quorum, had taken and subscribed the necessary oaths, and were the regularly and duly constituted House of Representatives. This announcement received wild applause *from outside. Gov.* Garcelon said that he would now put into their hands the opinion of the Supreme Court, as well as a petition of gentlemen from certain cities claiming seats, and invoked their careful consideration of the same. Three cheers were given for Gov. Garcelon, followed by prolonged hisses. The quorum is composed of 75 Fusionists and 1 Republican—Eugene Hale. The Fusionists not participating are Messrs. Sproul, of Vassie; Voter, of Farmington, and Snow, of Skowhegan.

The House proceeded to organize by the election of John C. Talbot as Speaker by a vote of 72. Mr. Hale objected that there was no quorum, but was overruled, and Mr. Talbot was conducted to the chair. Three cheers were given for Mr. Hale. Mr. W. E. Gibbs was chosen Clerk by a vote of 74. Mr. Hale again raised a point of no quorum, but was again overruled. The Republicans claim that there was fraud in counting the quorum, and that names were signed to the list of persons who were not present. H. Carleton Chesver was chosen Assistant Secretary by a vote of 68. Again was the point raised that no quorum voted, and again was it overruled. The question of giving notice to the Senate of the organization, was debated, Mr. Hale taking the ground that there had been no legal organization of the House, and no other body could be informed thereof. This was overruled. The protest of members from five cities was presented by Mr. Hale, who then proceeded to address the House, in an impressive and telling speech, urging that the people of Maine were waiting with the most intense anxiety for a settlement of these cases. The only way to allay the great excitement prevailing was to admit those members who were clearly elected, according to the expressed decision of the Supreme Court. This course alone would propitiate the people of Maine. He moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole and consider the cases. This Legislature, he said, ought not to take a single step until even-handed justice was done.

The House refused to go into Committee of the Whole, five voting in the affirmative, and the matter was referred to a Committee on Elections, when such committee is appointed. The Farmington and other cases were also referred. Mr. Dickey remarked that the Supreme Court had nothing to do with the action of the Legislature, which drew forth a plea from Mr. Hale defending the court, and asking that constitutional barriers be not swept away. He said that the election of officers under the laws passed by this body, as now constituted, would not be legal.

At 3 P. M. the House adjourned.

The Senators-elect were called to order by the Hon. Samuel M. Laine, the Secretary of the last Senate. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Samuel Upjohn, the roll was called, and all the members without exception responded to their names. Senator Locke, of Cumberland, at once gained the floor and read a protest from the Republican members against the Senate proceeding. The Secretary refused to entertain the motion, and a messenger was sent to the Governor and Council, informing them that the members-elect of the Senate were present and ready to be qualified. The Governor and Council appeared, and the oaths were administered. Senator Locke then renewed his motion, but the Secretary would not entertain it. The Senate proceeded to the election of President of the Senate, the Republicans refusing to serve on the committees or participate in the election of officers. The Senate elected John D. Lamson President, a protest being put in by the Republican members that the election was not by legally-elected members of the Senate.

The principal interest at the State-house today was centred in the popular branch; the proceedings in the Senate barely reaching a ripple of excitement. The Fusion Senators made a marked concession in voting—18 to 12—to refer the matter of the counted-out members to a special committee, to act at once. The committee will probably be named to-morrow.

There were scenes in the House never before witnessed in New-England. The greatest excitement was when the Assistant Clerk refused to put a motion to adjourn, and Mr. Hale, standing upon a desk, put the motion himself, which was followed by deafening applause, and the immediate withdrawal of the Republican members. The whole audience then rose, and there followed a tremendous storm of applause. The audience seemed to be largely on the side of the Republicans. The result of the day was nearly a triumph for the Fusionists, but the Republicans say it will be ephemeral. How, amid so much excitement and intense feeling, good order could be preserved was a marvel.

The Republicans held a secret caucus tonight to determine on future action, at which there was a full and free interchange of opinion. It is thought that the Republicans will all qualify to-morrow and participate in Legislative action. The story is started that the Fusionists will, to-morrow, deprive Eugene Hale of his seat, but on what ground is not known.

Gov. Garcelon's term of office expires tonight at 12 o'clock. John D. Lamson, President of the Senate, will temporarily fill the place. Gov. Garcelon is spoken of as a candidate for re-election, but the friends of Smith insist that their man should receive the office.

The Fusionists held a secret meeting tonight, and determined to stand to the position taken.

Adjt.-Gen. Leavitt has resigned his position, and will leave here for Washington to-morrow. His place will be temporarily filled by Major Perkins.

At the request of Major-Gen. Chamberlain, Gov. Garcelon this morning sent for Mayor Nash to consult with him on matters of public safety, and at the Governor's request with the co-operation of Major Perkins the Mayor has sworn over-joined under his command. To avoid any conflict of authority, the badges of the State-house Police were taken from them, and all needed duty was performed by the local Police, aided by Sheriff Libbey's force.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—Dispatches received here to-night from Augusta relating to the affidavits sworn to this evening, declaring that bribes were offered the Democratic members of the Legislature to prevent a quorum appearing, assert that these affidavits are entirely unsupported by evidence, and the Republicans challenge the opposition to produce the names.

FEDERAL INDIAN METHODS.

PROPOSED REMOVAL OF SEVERAL TRIBES TO ONE RESERVATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Committee on Indian Affairs has practically agreed upon a bill which provides for negotiations, not only with the Utes, but with the Warm Spring, Umatilla, and several other tribes, for the extinguishment of their titles to their reservations, and their removal and consolidation upon other reservations established by law. A report advocating the passage of this bill has been prepared by Mr. Whittaker, of Oregon, and it is approved by a majority of the committee. The bill provides for the release of 27 reservations, and throws open to settlers over 17,500,000 acres of land. The object of the bill is to render much excellent agricultural land available to enterprising farmers, to place the Indians more directly under the control of the Government by collecting many tribes upon one reservation, and to reduce the number of agencies and employes. The advocates of the bill claim that a reduction in the number of agents and other employes would improve the service, reduce the expenses, and benefit the Indians. The savages must choose, they say, between civilization and early extinction. The existing Indian system is characterized as anomalous, because the Government treats with each tribe on the same terms as it would with the most powerful and enlightened Government, and acknowledges the rights of the Indians to be as great as ours, but denies the savage the right to interpret a treaty when a question arises as to its meaning. Statements that each band of ignorant and wandering aborigines is equal in political rights to the United States Government are declared to be sheer nonsense. Such restrictions in opening the reservations are favored as will defend the real settlers against *persons who desire to buy the land only for* speculative purposes.

The delegates from the Ute tribe are expected to arrive in this city early next week, and it is understood that the authorities will endeavor to negotiate with them for the removal of that tribe to the Uintah Reservation. This reservation is situated in the north-east corner of Utah, very near the boundary of the present Ute Reservation in Colorado. The drainage basin of the Uintah River has an area of 1,300 square miles. All the bottom lands are arable and can be easily irrigated. The streams have a rapid fall, but flow near the surface, and the basin contains no deep cañons. For this reason, water can be conducted over considerable areas, and wherever the soil is sufficiently fertile good farming land can be selected. Large tracts of meadow land can be irrigated above the limit in altitude. For successful cultivation it is estimated that 40 per cent. of the basin or 520 square miles consists of arable land, including natural meadows, which can be irrigated. In October, 1877, the flow of the Uintah River above the junction with the Duchesne was 214 feet per second. The water is highest usually in June, but the flow is well sustained through July. The water is lowest in October, and the critical period in the irrigation of the lands would occur in August. Measurements of all the sources of water supply show that the flow at this period is 1,825 cubic feet per second, or enough to irrigate 285 square miles, or 22 per cent. of the area of the basin. This calculation indicates that the land drained by the Uintah is one of the best, if not the best, of the agricultural valleys of Utah.

It appears from documents transmitted by the President to the Senate to-day that the receipts and disbursements under the agreement made between the United States and the Ute Indians, in September, 1873, and ratified April 29, 1874, have been as follows: Receipts to July 1, 1879, $129,315 07; expenses for supplies, implements, traveling expenses of delegations, &c., $65,289 72; leaving unexpended, $64,025 35. During the same period there has been expended for the support of the Utes from annual appropriations, $381,003 40, which exceeds the requirements of the treaty. The agreement referred to sets apart as a perpetual trust for the Utes a sum of money or bonds sufficient to produce $25,000 annually, to be disbursed or invested at the discretion of the President. In explaining the administration of this fund the Commissioner of Indian Affairs says that it has been apparent for some time that the Indians would either have to settle down or change their location to avoid contact with the increasing white population of Colorado. Very few of them have shown an inclination to work. Under such circumstances, the treaty funds have not been invested, as there was a reasonable expectation that early action would be taken looking to the permanent settlement of the Utes where their support by agriculture would be possible, when the money to their credit in the Treasury would be needed for their comfortable settlement in new homes.

Representative Belford, of Colorado, introduced a joint resolution, to-day, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay out of the Ute Indian annuity fund to Mrs. N. C. Meeker the sum of $5,000; to the heir of Frank Dresser, $5,000; to the widow of William H. Post, $10,000, and to Mamie J. Elliott, $5,000, for injuries received by them at the hands of the Ute Indians in Colorado.

THE UTE DELEGATES THREATENED.

PUEBLO, Col., Jan. 7.—Twelve Ute Indians, in charge of Lieut. Taylor, of the Ninth Cavalry, with 10 men, arrived here to-day, and immediately proceeded East on the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Road. They had ordered dinner at Union Depot Hotel, but the sight of a large crowd of pale faces destroyed their appetites, and they at once boarded a train and left without eating. Between 2,000 and 3,000 people congregated at the depot to see the savages. "Hang the red devils," "Shoot the murdering fiends," and like expressions were frequently heard from a portion of the crowd, and the Indians were pelted with stove coal by some boys who had boarded a coal train on the side track. The savages were terror-stricken and completely cowed. A movement was started in the morning to organize 500 men and lynch them, but cooler counsels prevailed, and the citizens determined to let the Indians pass without injury. Had there been any injudicious action taken by the troops or miners, no power could have restrained the mob from lynching them. Had Douglas or any of the Indians engaged in the murder of Mr. Meeker, or in outraging the Meeker family, been on board the train he would have been summarily dealt with. Lieut. Taylor expressed himself as determined to protect the Indians at all hazards should the mob attempt to seize them. The troops will escort the Indians to Lakin, on the east line of Colorado. If the people in other parts of the State feel as hostile as those of Pueblo, the Utes "must go" in the Spring. The people here unanimously approve Representative Belford's Indian policy.

ANGRY YOUNG DEMOCRATS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 7.—The election of city officers last night, by the new Mayor and City Council, caused a general howl of disapprobation among the Young Democracy, whose claims were utterly ignored, contrary to promises made previous to election. Hundreds proclaimed in the streets to-day that a Democratic victory meant aristocratic supremacy, and that they severed their connection with the Democratic Party henceforth.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. NIX IGNORED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 7.—The Grand Jury in the United States District Court, in session since Monday, was discharged to-day on motion of Assistant District Attorney Mackey. It returned "no bill" or indictment against Luther Williams and others for conspiracy against Postmaster Nix, of Blackville. Is is utterly useless to attempt to obtain justice in any case with political features.

WARLIKE TALK IN EUROPE

MUCH DISCUSSION CAUSED BY RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE.

WRITERS WHO BELIEVE THAT A RUSSO-GERMAN WAR IS IMMINENT—THE DEFENSES OF THE TWO COUNTRIES COMPARED—BISMARCK'S INFLUENCE WITH FRANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The *Pesther Correspondz*, which, according to a Vienna dispatch, denies the reported movements of the Russian Army toward the Austrian frontier, is not an authority of sufficient weight to justify the acceptance of its contradiction of the detailed reports of Russian military preparations which come from various points on the Austrian and German frontiers. These reports are beginning to excite attention throughout Europe. A pamphlet has just been issued by a Berlin publisher entitled, "The Fortifications of the German-Russian Frontier," wherein the defenses of each country are elaborately discussed, and the respective advantages of different plans of invasion on either side canvassed. The author is evidently a German military man, and the appearance of such a pamphlet under the present circumstances is regarded in Berlin as highly significant. The writer expresses the belief that Germany's Eastern frontier is sufficiently defended, and that German forces can be easily and quickly mobilized and thrown upon important points in sufficient strength, even on the shortest notice, to hold the Russians at bay on the frontier until measures of resistance in the interior can be thoroughly organized. The following passage closes the treatise: "When, at the beginning of September, the venerable German Emperor visited Alexander at Alexandrowo, he showed to the world, with the gratified concurrence of his people, that his traditional friendly relations to Russia still subsisted, and consequently allayed the excitement which had been caused in Europe by newspaper recriminations extending over several months. If the Emperor Alexander uttered the words ascribed to him by the public journals—'Thank God! a war with Germany is an impossibility'—he spoke, we may well believe, in accordance with *the feelings of a great majority of his loyal* subjects. These words are, it is to be hoped, to be effaced neither by Nihilist nor Pan-Slavonic agitators, nor by those restless statesmen and Generals who, notwithstanding their experience of the Russo-Turkish war, desire to satiate their thirst for glory by an attack upon Germany. Should they venture upon this, they may perhaps find their object in will be a trifle more difficult of attainment in this country than it proved in Turkey."

The Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 5th inst. contains an article on Germany's Eastern and Russia's Western line of defense, which concludes as follows: "The German Army requires nine days for mobilization, and for transport to the Eastern frontier it would have at its disposal the Koenigsberg and Eydtkuhnen, the Koenigsberg and Lyk, the Dantzic and Soldau, the Dantzic and Thorn, the Berlin and Lemberg, the Berlin, Posen and Inowraclaw, the Breslau and Wilhelmsbrück, the Breslau and Myslowitz, and the Dresden, Liegnitz, Kolese and Myslowitz Railways. Thus, with this great fact in favor of the German armies would appear on the Polish frontier and be able to cross it sooner than the enemy."

The Cologne *Gazette*, in a long article referring to the speech of Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador at Paris, on the occasion of President Grévy's reception to the diplomatic representatives on New Year's Day, declares that the peace of Europe is threatened by Russia only, and that Germany and Austria are determined to hold Russia in check. The article is remarkable for its insolent and threatening tone toward France and hostility to Russia. It declares that Prince Bismarck only authorized Prince Hohenlohe's speech—in which he expressed the cordial sentiments of Germany toward France—after Mr. De Freycinet, the French Premier, in reply to Prince Bismarck's inquiry, had given a satisfactory statement of his foreign policy. "No Ministry in France can last long," says the *Gazette*, "if Prince Bismarck opposes it. To such a purpose, heaven be thanked, we possess the requisite material force and the mental power which stands at the head of it. No State can stand on good terms with Germany which enters into political intimacy with Russia. After his explanations, M. De Freycinet, like his predecessor, will prudently regard any too close connection with Russia as dangerous, and will decline to play with fire. And therefore, and so long as he is all right with Prince Bismarck, he may, for the rest, be in his political ideas a Jacobin or not. At home, the French may manage their affairs as they like, only they must not threaten us or the peace of Europe, or, which for the moment is the same thing, they must not by any attitude of theirs encourage Russia to enter into new adventures. This is what Prince Bismarck has let Paris know, and that he is assured of a satisfactory correspondent attitude on the part of M. De Freycinet in reference to Russia is the fact that he has caused to be declared to the world in Paris on New Year's Day in the form of a testimonial of confidence in the new French Cabinet. This explanation, accordingly, is, in an eminent degree, a message intimating the continuance of the peace of Europe."

The *Times*, in reproducing the above article, calls attention to the fact that recently the Cologne *Gazette* has faithfully represented Prince Bismarck's views on questions of foreign policy.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A dispatch from Berlin says: "It is the general impression here that the recent statements in regard to the concentration of Russian troops in Poland have greatly exaggerated the facts. No anxiety is felt here on the subject."

Another dispatch from Berlin says: "Russia has asked the Prussian Government to grant the extradition of 36 deserters from the Russian Army who recently crossed the frontier into Germany, but no steps have as yet been taken to comply with the request."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

DUBLIN, Jan. 7.—The *Irish Times* states that the Government has determined to use £250,000 of the Church surplus as a fund to be lent, at an exceptionally low rate of interest, to landlords and to local bodies, for expenditure in the construction of permanent works, in order to provide labor for unskilled workmen, said loans to be repaid in 35 years.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.—The Indian Government has decided that the rules respecting war correspondents shall no longer be enforced, but military commanders will be allowed to impose such restrictions as may be deemed necessary.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A dispatch from Dublin says: "The Irish rent agitation has entered a new phase, and has extended from the rural to the urban localities. A movement is afoot to agitate for a remission or reduction of rents on the part of the poorer house-holders and tenants in Dublin and the other larger towns."

A dispatch from Berlin says: "Prince Bismarck has definitively approved the scheme for granting a Government subvention to a joint stock company, which shall buy the factories and plantations of the firm of J. C. Goddeffroy & Sons—the Hamburg merchants who suspended business some time ago—and continue to carry on operations at the settlements of that firm in Samoa and other South Sea Islands."

A dispatch from Rome says: "Signor Imbriana, Vice-President of the Italia Irredenta Committee, has challenged Menotti Garibaldi, on account of the letter published in the Roman newspapers on the 4th inst., in which the latter denied the assertions contained in the pamphlet of Signor Imbriani, to the effect that the Ministry were in secret sympathy with the Italia Irredenta, and had acted from politic motives in seizing the flag which that body displayed at the funeral of Gen. Avezzana. Other duels growing out of this matter are pending."

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A Paris correspondent telegraphs: "The news of Edison's discovery in electric lighting has produced some sensation here. Count Dumoncel, who is recognized here as the highest authority on electric science, writes to the *Temps*, saying that the new lamp is not new, and he warns the public against pompous announcements from the New World."

A fire broke out at Amsterdam, Holland, in the sugar refinery of Benker & Bulshoff, at 9 o'clock last night, and has since been raging with great violence.

A correspondent at Lahore announces that Daoud Shah, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the ex-Ameer, has been sent as a prisoner to India.

Berlin correspondents state that private advices from Cannes report the Czarina's condition as almost hopeless.

GEN. GRANT IN FLORIDA.

A DAY PASSED IN JACKSONVILLE—PREPARATIONS IN CUBA.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 7.—Gen. Grant and party attended a banquet given by the citizens at the Windsor Hotel this evening. Over 200 people were present. At the conclusion of the dinner, in answer to toasts, addresses were made by Attorney-General Raney, Gov. Drew, Judge Van Valkenberg, and Gen. Grant, which elicited much applause. Afterward the assemblage visited the ball-room, where dancing was enjoyed until a late hour. Among those present were Mrs. Grant, Col. Fred. Grant and wife, Miss Kitty Feld, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Benedict, Mr. C. Markens, Gen. Sheridan and wife, Col. Nichols and wife, Gov. Drew and staff, Judge Van Valkenberg, Judge Settle, and the Hon. Richard McLoughlin and wife. The day was spent in driving around the city, an excursion, and an informal reception by the citizens. Gen. Grant will leave to-morrow for Palatka, where he will remain for two days, when he will start for Cuba.

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—The approaching arrival of Gen Grant is creating much interest. He will receive a most hearty welcome. Day before yesterday a rumor was started that the General had actually arrived, probably a misinterpretation of a dispatch announcing his departure for Fernandina, Fla., on his way to this city, and crowds commenced to gather immediately around the Palace. Captain-General Blanco being absent, it is probable the whole Palace will be placed at the service of the ex-President.

A VERY INDIGNANT CLERGYMAN.

HE THINKS HE IS IN BAD COMPANY AND RESIGNS HIS CHARGE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.—Advices from Pocomoke City note a curious sequel to the sensation caused a fortnight ago by the scandalous charges brought by Mrs. Polk against ex-State Senator Aydelotte, of entering her house during the absence of her husband and attempting to violate her person. Aydelotte is a conspicuous pillar of the Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Mr. Brown is an eloquent speaker and popular Pastor of the Presbyterian flock, having accepted a call from the West to take the Pocomoke City charge. The congregation has been violently agitated by the charges against Aydelotte, and a split is threatened. On Sunday the church was crowded, but in place of a sermon the Rev. Mr. Brown gave from the pulpit a scathing distribe, denouncing Aydelotte and the whole community. He came there, he said, supposing he was coming into a Christian, moral community, but found himself among a people without principles or morality, lost to all sense of shame, rotten to the core. He was ashamed to acknowledge his residence there, and recently in Philadelphia he could not acknowledge to a brother clergyman that he belonged to Pocomoke. He ended by resigning his pastorate, and the congregation dispersed in high dudgeon. The excitement throughout the county is intense.

CUTTING LOOSE FROM TILDEN.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—At the annual meeting this evening of the Americus Club, the miniature Tammany of Philadelphia, the following resolution was presented by Mr. James Flaherty, an anti-Tilden Democrat, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Americus Club of Philadelphia, on this occasion of the election of officers for the year 1880, hereby declares itself free from alliance with the cause of any particular or possible Democratic candidate for President of the United States, and it is clearly understood that this club will attend the next Democratic National Convention simply as a representative Democratic body, having full confidence in the wisdom and action of the national Democracy, and willing and ready to give cordial support to the Democratic Presidential candidate whoever he may be.

It is presumed that the majority of the Americus Club members are for Bayard, or any one to beat Tilden.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES—OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

NEW-EGYPT, N. J., Jan. 7.—During the excitement occasioned by the incendiary fire at Ball Village last night, by which Mr. Woolcott's home and its contents, besides barns and stable, were destroyed, masked men entered the home of Tenbrook Davis, and, after tying a servant, sliced all the silverware and other valuable property together in a sheet, and were about escaping with their booty when a man-servant, returning home, frightened off the scoundrels, who made their escape. The girl says she can recognize the voices and appearance of the fellows, and search is being made for them.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 7.—William A. Wilson, son of the late Postmaster at West Point, Ga., was sent to jail for robbing the mails.

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., Jan. 7.—Clement Bowden, mail-carrier, living near Rossdale, Jersey County, was called out of his house on Monday night at dusk, and shot dead on the spot, 10 buckshot entering his breast. The shooting is supposed to have been done by Benjamin Spry, accompanied by his two brothers and Peter Grosean, between whom and Bowden an old grudge existed. After the killing, Bowden's wife followed the murderers a short distance, but they mounted horses and fled. Two of the horses ridden by them returned this morning, one tied to the tail of the other. Henry, one of Spry's brothers, returned home and was arrested.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 7.—William McMinn, 40 years old, was shot in the hip, while shopping in the woods yesterday, near Rensselaer Falls, by some one unknown. McMinn was within 150 yards of his house when shot, and he crawled 100 yards toward it, and then died. His body was found last night.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 7.—The Norwegian bark Rolf has brought to this city news of mutiny on board the German ship Pauline David, in the Lower Bay. The Captain was too severely hurt to be moved from the vessel. On application of the German Consul, the revenue cutter J. A. Dix has gone down the bay to bring the mutineers ashore. Their examination will take place before the Consul.

ROME, Ga., Jan. 7.—In the Chulio District to-day, during an election for Tax Receiver, M. A. Smith, a Bailiff, called Jasper Spence to one side to talk about the election. Smith, without warning, snatched a pistol from a bystander and shot Spence dead. Both men and Spence had ill-feelings toward one another for some time, but they had made up. A large party is hunting Smith. He will stand a poor chance if caught.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Jan. 7.—Frederick W. Kelley, the Assistant Cashier of the Mount Holly (N. J.) National Bank, who was arrested on Friday last and committed to jail in that city, charged with being a defaulter to the amount of $21,000, is still in jail, having refused to leave on bail, which has been offered him. He has turned over his property to the bank authorities. His personal property was disposed of on Saturday last. His case will come up for trial at the April term of the court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—George Philip Hirth, 21 years of age, a grocery dealer of this city, was found in a dying condition on Patroit, near the junction of Seventeenth-street, to-night. His head was badly bruised and cut by some sharp instrument, and he died soon after he was found. The murder is supposed to have been committed by a gang of workmen, who had passed that way just before Hirth was found. The incentive is thought to have been robbery, as a ring had been taken from Hirth's finger, and his watch and money were missing. The Police are searching for the murderers.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 7.—Some time last night the safe of Crawford & Bohlander, one of the heaviest fare banks in this city, was robbed in the most daring manner, the loss not being discovered until to-day. A bag containing $750 in gold was taken, while risks behind it in the safe was $3,000 in currency, which was untouched. During the evening over 200 fare players had been in the room, which contained two lay-outs. One of the proprietors unlocked the safe to pay $100 he neglected to relock it. It is supposed that the thief saw his action, and taking advantage of the crowd interested in the game, possessed himself of the booty nearest his hand.

NEW-YORK'S LAW-MAKERS

THE ASSEMBLY PREPARING FOR FUTURE LEGISLATION.

THE OLD TROUBLE WITH ACOUSTICS—BILLS COMING IN RAPIDLY—TWO EXCISE BILLS SUBMITTED—INCREASING THE MEMBERSHIP OF COMMITTEES.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—Soon after the Assembly met this morning, Speaker Sharpe presented the report of the special committee appointed by the last Legislature to ascertain what could be done to improve the acoustics of the Assembly Chamber. It seemed a somewhat ridiculous state of things, but while the Clerk was reading the report, many members, who were unable to hear distinctly what the report was about, were making inquiries as to the subject of it. The committee, of which Mr. George B. Sloan was Chairman, reported that it had conferred with the Capitol Commissioners and the Board of Architects in regard to the matter. Taking into consideration the fact that the Legislature had only occupied the chamber for one session, it concluded that it would not be best to make any radical change until a more appreciative test had been made of it. A few changes had been made, and the committee considered it best, also, to go slowly, and that efforts should be made to see whether the repression of conversation between members, and between members and visitors, would not avoid the necessity of marring the architectural beauty of the Chamber. In the exercise of its judgment, it had therefore only changed the Clerk's and Speaker's desks by raising and setting them back, while it had brought the seats of members forward and compressed them into a smaller space. These changes, it believed, would go far toward correcting, if they did not remove, all defects complained of.

In the order of introduction of bills, Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Wren, of Kings, sent up two bills in regard to convict labor. Mr. Sheridan's bill positively prohibits the contracting of the labor of prisoners, but permits the employment of prisoners solely for the benefit of the State. Mr. Wren's bill prohibits the contracting of prisoners' labor to outside persons, but provides for the purchase of contractors' tools and machinery by a commission, to consist of the Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney-General. Mr. Sheridan also introduced a bill brought here last Winter by Mr. Stegman, and providing for the punishment of adulterators of milk, or persons who sell milk from cows fed on deleterious fodder from distilleries. Mr. Cohen, Anti-Tammany Democrat from the Twelfth District, introduced a bill providing that all charitable and other societies supported or maintained wholly or in part by voluntary contributions shall be exempt from charges and the payment of any tax or rent for the Croton water or other water furnished for public use. Dr. Hayes introduced a bill, which he brought here last Winter, providing that the Consistory of the Reformed Church should be permitted to acquire abandoned church property. He asked to have it put immediately upon its third reading. Mr. Swanson Mr. Brantley, of Westchester, made a vigorous protest against so carrying bills to their passage before they had been printed and placed before members for their consideration, and expressed his intention of hereafter objecting to the passage of any bill which the members had not read, unless a good excuse were given for asking unanimous consent.

Two Excise bills were introduced, one by Mr. Varnum, of the Eleventh New-York District, and the other by Mr. Sheridan, of Kings. Mr. Varnum's bill was introduced last session, and was swallowed up in the patch work measure submitted to the Assembly by the Committe on Internal Affairs. Mr. Vanum's bill is said to have been prepared by Mr. George Bliss, and is represented as being a sincere attempt to prepare a fair law on the subject. Mr. Varnum says it seeks to state precisely what is indended, that there are no "Africans" concealed in it, and that it retains, as far as possible, the phraseology of laws which have been adjudicated upon by the Court of Appeals. It assumes that the Legislature will not, directly or indirectly, sanction the sale of liquors, ale, or beer on Sunday, and so retains the provisions of law on that subject with increased precision of language. Recognizing the fact that the provisions of the act of 1857 confining licenses to hotel-keepers is inapplicable to New-York City, and leads to evasion or disregard of the law, while public opinion to a great extent sanctions the evasion, it does not confine licenses to hotel-keepers, but seeks to limit the number of licenses to be granted to that issued in 1879, and to entist the owners of real estate, as well as tenants, in the enforcement of the law. In preparing it the English Excise laws have been carefully examined, and many approved provisions adopted from them. The bill is represented to have been drawn in the interest of no class, but in the interest of good government, and to protect at once honest dealers and every citizen who favors a quiet and orderly enforcement of a practical statute.

Mr. Sheridan, of Kings, also introduced an Excise bill in 33 sections. It is modeled on the existing laws, but does away with the three-bed provision, requires that 25 respectable freeholders shall sign each application for a license, and prohibits any freeholder from signing the application of more than one person seeking a license.

A bill introduced by Mr. Charles S. Baker, of Monroe, repeals all laws exempting church property from taxation, but provides that city, State, and other corporate property, and property of the United States, shall be subject to exemption. Mr. Travis, of Westchester, introduced a bill providing that milk shall be carried by railroad companies for 3 cents a gallon, including the return of cans. Dr. Crafts, of Wayne, presented a bill to enable sportsmen in his county to shoot rabbits in January and February, and up to March 15. Mr. Husted's bill, amending the Game law, provides that the meshes of nets to be used in the Hudson for bass-fishing shall be two and a half instead of four and a half inches in size.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Alvord, and immediately adopted, providing that committees of the Assembly heretofore composed of nine members shall be increased to eleven, and committees of seven members increased to nine. This resolution will enable the Speaker more easily to dispose of the large number of Republicans who are to be provided with places on the different committees. A concurrent resolution to adjourn until Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock was, by unanimous consent, considered and adopted, and at 12 o'clock the Assembly adjourned.

The report of the Capitol Commissioners, which was presented by Speaker Sharpe, is brief, and is given almost in full in the Message of Gov. Cornell.

Mrs. Cornell visited the Assembly on Tuesday, in company with Justice Jacob M. Patterson, Jr. The Clerk of Speaker Sharpe is William N. Haskell, who has twice before occupied the position, and is a valuable assistant to the new officer.

THE FULL SENATE AT WORK.

SEVERAL CITY BILLS INTRODUCED—THE COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—Mr. Woodin having returned, there was a full Senate when Lieut.-Gov. Hoskins brought down his gavel this morning. The new Lieutenant-Governor promises to make a very satisfactory presiding officer. His experience in Congress and as a former Speaker of the Assembly has made him thoroughly acquainted with parliamentary rules, and he has all the dignity, without the occasional petulance and ill-temper, of his late predecessor. He presides as though he was thoroughly satisfied with himself and proud of his position, whereas Mr. Dornheimer was occasionally troubled with bad digestion or some other bodily or mental infirmity, which conveyed the impression that he felt ill at ease, and thought himself deserving of a higher position. The Senate did little business to-day beyond the introduction of bills and the passage of a joint resolution to adjourn over until Tuesday evening.

The new bills introduced were 20 or 30 in number, a majority of which related to New-York and Brooklyn. Mr. Astor signalized the commencement of his Senatorial career by introducing a bill to reduce the fare on all the elevated railroads to 5 cents for all hours of the day. By the selection of a millionaire to introduce this bill, its authors will, at least, escape the imputation that it is a "strike," or that its sponsor has any direct personal interest in its fate.

It is said that the principal opposition to the bill this year will come from the street railroad companies, who conjecture, and probably with truth, that they will be the greatest sufferers by its passage. Several officers of the elevated railroad companies have said that they will make no opposition to the bill. Senator Forster introduced several more bills to-day, and two resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution. One of them proposes to increase the number of Judges of the Supreme Court, and the other is the same amendment that was proposed by Assemblyman Skinner last Winter, requiring that the local Government of all the cities of the State shall be vested in a Mayor and Common Council, consisting of one or two boards, who shall have power to fix the compensation of all city employes—the Mayor having the appointment of all heads of departments, and the heads having full power over the subordinates, &c. Senator Schroeder introduced a bill providing for the consolidation of all the fiscal bureaus in the City Government of Brooklyn under the Controller, as they are in New-York. He also introduced a bill to secure a non-partisan Board of Elections in Brooklyn, providing for an equal representation of both parties in the list of Inspectors and Canvassers. Mr. Astor re-introduced a bill of last year to remove the Forty-Second-Street Reservoir.

It is expected that the Lieutenant Governor will be prepared to announce the Senate committees on Wednesday morning next. No intimations have escaped him as to their make-up, but there is little doubt that Judge Robertson will resume his old place at the head of the Judiciary. Woodin will probably be Chairman of Cities, Rockwell, of Insurance, and Wagner, of Railroads. The appointment of assistants is giving Clerk Vrooman some trouble, owing to complications growing out of the late canvass for the Clerkship. One or two Senators may have been indiscreet enough to make promises which Mr. Vrooman is expected to fulfill, but, if so, it is their own look-out, and Vrooman cannot please a majority of his supporters better than to utterly disregard them and fill the desk with men whose competency for their positions, and not their political or personal backing, constitutes their chief claim to appointment.

GENERAL RAILWAY NOTES.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG OPERATIONS—NEW-HAVEN AND NORTHAMPTON EXTENSION.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 7.—The Georgia Central Railroad stock, which on Tuesday evening was quoted at 79, was up to 93 this morning, closing this evening at 89. There is a general expression of satisfaction at the leasing of the road.

MACON, Ga., Jan. 7.—By contract, E. W. Cole, President of the St. Louis, Nashville and Chattanooga Road, guarantees the stockholders of the Georgia Central Railroad 6 per cent. for seven years, and 7 per cent. afterward, and assumes all liabilities of the Georgia Central and its branches.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 7.—The thirty-second annual meeting of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company was held to-day. Last year's Directors were re-elected. The receipts on account of rental, interest on the sinking fund, &c., were $1,214,646; dividends paid, $786,875; the balance, except $1,362 25 on hand, was expended for mortgage interest and sinking funds. The work of relaying the track with steel is steadily going forward, and before the close of the current year will make a continuous steel track between Cleveland and Pittsburg. The road is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the lessee. The total funded debt on the road is $5,078,343.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 7.—The New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, at its annual meeting to-day voted to build an extension from Northampton to Turner's Falls, with a branch to the State Road at either Shelburne Falls or North Adams. The estimated cost is $650,000. It is expected to be in operation in a year.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 7.—A committee has been appointed by the Cotton Exchange to interview President Huntington, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, looking to making Norfolk the eastern terminus of that road.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 7.—At a meeting of general passenger and ticket agents of Northern, Western, Southern, and South-eastern lines to-day, a system was adopted by which it is hoped all lines will be able to work in unison to prevent the cutting of rates, or any other irregular practices. The meeting is busy to-night on a revision of the rates. There will be a reduction in rates from Louisville and Cincinnati and contiguous points, on account of the completion of the Cincinnati Southern Road, but the reduction will not affect points east of Pittsburg or west of Indianapolis, the rates from those regions being the basis in proposition to the proposed decrease. The agents will finish their labors at a late hour to-night.

DISSATISFIED WORKING MEN.

ST. LOUIS, Mo

fective reconstruction of our great self interests and agricultural resources. Congress can hardly censure a consideration of the whole question.

STAMPS FOR CUSTOMS DUES.

A NEW SCHEME FOR COLLECTING DUTIES ON ARTICLES SENT THROUGH THE MAILS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The bill to facilitate the collection of Customs dues, introduced to-day by Representative Sloan, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue six series of stamps, similar in size and general features to the internal revenue stamps, the several denominations to be based on a gold value of 5 cents, 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents, $2, and $5, said stamps to be legal tender for all duties on imports when used according to the provisions of this act, and for no other purpose. It provides that when such stamps are attached in foreign countries to parcels of merchandise subject to ad valorem duties destined for and received into the United States through the Post Office or Customhouse, and cancelled as provided, the value of the stamps represent the full amount of duty required by law, and provided that if received through the Post Office the required postage is prepaid, shall be regarded as having filled the requirements of law, and after the cancellation of the stamps on the Custom-house, shall be forwarded to their destination by mail, express, or otherwise, as the case may be. It provides that such parcels shall be accompanied by a bill of cost, that it may be readily ascertained whether the required amount in stamps has been affixed. It further provides that if any article or parcel be found to be insufficiently stamped, if it shall be shown to have occured through ignorance or innocent mistake, it shall be delivered to the consignee upon payment of the balance found to be due; but if it occurs through any collusion or fraud, the goods shall be confiscated and sold on account of the Government. Information shall at all times be furnished to the persons interested in regard to withheld or missing articles. Stamps shall be furnished to all the Post Offices in the United States and all United States consulates and consular agencies in countries of the International Postal Union. Copies of this act and a schedule of Customs in the United States shall be furnished to the above named. The bill also makes provision for punishing as a felony the counterfeiting or altering of these stamps.

THE INGALLS DISPATCHES.

THEY ARE SURRENDERED UNDER PROTEST TO THE SENATE ELECTIONS COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections met to-day and resumed consideration of the Ingalls case. Mr. E. L. Smith, the Western Union Telegraph messenger at Topeka, Kan., appeared before the committee, and, in accordance with instructions from the company's officers, expressed his willingness to, and did, surrender the dispatches called for on the order as modified by the committee at its last meeting. The dispatches surrendered are those which were sent from, and received, at Topeka, by certain persons named in the order, and which relate only to the Senatorial election in Kansas. Mr. Smith was accompanied by Mr. John L. Thompson, the company's counsel, who filed a protest against the right of the committee to any dispatches, and particularly such as are not shown to be material to the subject under investigation. The protest stated that none of the dispatches surrendered to the committee related to bribery or corruption, with the possible exception of one or two, and that those did not appear on their face to bribery—they were simply unintelligible. Mr. Thompson stated that the telegraph company yielded to the demand of the committee, as modified at their last meeting, because they were unwilling to subject their manager to imprisonment and a fine, liable to be imposed upon him by an act of Congress in cases where witnesses refuse to testify before committees of Congress.

The committee then announced that they had adopted the following resolutions in regard to telegraphic correspondence:

Resolved, That telegraphic messages and the copies or records of the same, in the possession of telegraph companies, their officers or servants, are not privileged by law from production and examination on proper process before a committee authorized to send for persons and papers.

Resolved, That the order for the production of such documents ought to be so regulated by a sound discretion as to protect the privacy of communications not relating to the matter under investigation, and to provide that the authority making such order ought first to be satisfied that the message sought is, if obtained, likely to be material to the pending investigation, and the order ought, so far as practicable, to describe with reasonable certainty the particular messages on record sought.

The committee subsequently directed Mr. Smith, on behalf of the Western Union Company, to produce some additional dispatches mentioned in the original order, but which were not in his possession to-day.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue, to-day, were $338,704 27, and from Customs, $475,533 67.

Representative Culberson, of Texas, introduced a bill to-day, which was referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, providing for the exchange of standard silver dollars for trade dollars whenever the same may be tendered in sums of not less than $50, and requiring all trade dollars so received into the Treasury to be recoined into standard silver dollars.

The nomination of Mr. Daniel B. Atnger to be Postmaster of this city is mentioned by Post Office officers as being very satisfactory. The Michigan Congressional delegation called upon the President this morning, and urged the appointment of the gentleman. Mr. Atnger is a native of Ohio, but came to Washington from Michigan. He was appointed to the postal service in 1878, and assigned to duty in connection with the Registry Division of the office of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General. He served in that capacity until September, 1879, when he was appointed Chief Clerk to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, which position he now holds. He is also proprietor of the Charlotte (Mich.) *Republican*.

Advices have been received at the Navy Department from Iquique, Peru, stating that an American citizen named A. L. Gordon, who has been held as a prisoner at Iquique since June last, has been received on board the United States steamer Alaska. Gordon was arrested on a charge of being a Chilian spy, and held a close prisoner, by order of the President of Peru. The circumstances connected with the release of Gordon are reported by the Commander of the Alaska, as follows: "Learning that he was almost in a state of starvation, I called on Col. Rica, commanding the city, for the purpose of requesting permission to send a supply of provisions to the prisoner for his use and benefit. To my surprise, Col. Rica said I could bring the prisoner on board of this vessel. I accepted the proposition, and Gordon was delivered to me by Col. Rica."

At a full meeting of the House Committee on Elections, this morning, the case of McCabe against Orth, Ninth Indiana District, was taken up, and arguments were heard on the petition of Mr. McCabe to be allowed to take testimony and go on with his case. Just before the holiday recess, Mr. Orth made a motion that the case be dismissed on the ground that the contestant had failed to file his brief and necessary evidence within the time required by law. Upon Mr. McCabe's petition for further time to show cause for his delay, a decision on the motion was postponed until arguments were heard to-day. Upon the conclusion of the hearing, the committee adjourned the case till Tuesday next, when a decision will be made either to dismiss, or allow Mr. McCabe time to take testimony and present arguments. This evening arguments were heard in the case of Curtin against Yohrm, Twentieth Pennsylvania District.

Representative Mills, of Texas, introduced two resolutions to the House to-day, requesting the President to invite the Republic of Mexico to enter into a treaty with the Government of the United States for the free admission into the ports of each country of all the products exported from the other, and for the abrogation of all export duties imposed by the Government of Mexico upon articles exported to the United States, and also for the adjudication and payment of all just claims for depredations committed upon the persons and property of the citizens of either Government by the citizens of the other, or by persons subject to its jurisdiction. Also, requesting the President to enter into a treaty with the Government of Brazil for the purpose of negotiating into each country of all the products exported from the other, and for the abrogation of all export duties imposed by Brazil upon articles exported to the United States.

The bill introduced by Representative Hill, of Ohio, to-day, "to abolish the Court of Claims and enlarge the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court," provides for the repeal of the limitation whereby suits may be brought in the Court of Claims, and fixes the time within which suits may be brought in the Circuit Court at six years from the passage of this act. It gives the Circuit Court jurisdiction over all cases now required to be brought in the Court of Claims, and provides for an appeal to the Supreme Court. It also provides that the rules of practice in the Circuit Court shall be prescribed by the Supreme Court; that any person having any disputed or unsettled claim against the United States either in law or equity, under the Constitution, or any law of Congress, or any act of action against the United States arising under the Patent laws may bring suit against the United States in the Circuit Court in the same manner as is now allowed against individuals or corporations. That it shall not be lawful for any person to collect the same or any part of it, or to assign to either person by will or otherwise, for the examination or consideration of any claim against the United States that may be brought in the Circuit Court. That all fees and records of the Court of Claims be transferred to the Circuit Court. That no appeal or writ of error from any decision shall be used in cases in any suit that may be brought against the United States in said Circuit Court.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Secretary of the Navy has received a communication from Commander Fletcher, of the United States steamer Kearsarge, dated Rio Janeiro, Dec. 17, which reports the arrival of the Kearsarge at that place on the 15th, in search of the schooner White Wing, but no information could be obtained.

Surgeon J. D. Tryon has been ordered to special duty in attending officers of the Navy and Marine Corps at New-York and Brooklyn not otherwise provided with medical aid.

Lieut. Zelland, United States Marine Corps, stationed at the Navy-Yard at Mare Island, Cal., has been granted one month's leave of absence.

Surgeon R. A. Clemsons, United States Army, has been ordered to report in person to the commanding officer at Willet's Point, N. Y., to relieve Surgeon Anthony Hayes, who will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, and report to the commanding General of that department for assignment. The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Colville P. Territ, Eighth Infantry, has been extended 10 days. Capt. O. W. Williams, Assistant Quartermaster, has been ordered to report to the commanding General Military Division of the Atlantic for duty as Post Quartermaster at McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to-day distributed all the Legislative matters on its docket among sub-committees, and agreed to report favorably a number of Navy nominations. The nomination of Surgeon Phillip S. Wales as Surgeon-General of the Navy was laid over for a week, in consequence of the absence of Senator Wayte, of Maryland. The contested promotion of Capt. Barrett to be Commodore was also laid aside until next week.

ROYAL COWLES.

A HISTORY OF HIS CASE FURNISHED BY THE PHYSICIAN WHO HAS HAD CHARGE OF HIM.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Leader, Jan. 6.

Dr. Hewetson, of the Belmont County Infirmary, furnishes the following correct story of the Royal Cowles case. We cheerfully make room for it in our columns, where it will be read with interest by all of Mr. Cowles's acquaintances. Dr. Hewetson, the writer, was at the Insane Asylum at Columbus for two or three years, and is well known as a gentleman whose word may be relied upon in all things. The letter is as follows:

To the Editor of the Leader:

I have just read the article in the *Leader*, entitled "Facts Concerning the Missing Cleveland Jeweler." Believing no one acquainted with Mr. Cowles would desire intentionally to unjustly criticise him or wound the feelings already so lacerated of his relatives, I think the article above referred to was written in ignorance of the true state of facts as they exist and are well authenticated in his case, thereby wronging an innocent and most unfortunate man. A God in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to cast a veil over his mind, I feel it but simple justice, associated with him as I have been for the past year, familiar, as his physician, with all the facts of his strange case, that I should vindicate his name and honor from every suspicion cast upon it.

There are but two views of his case entertained. Either he is dishonest or he is honestly what he claims he is—a man with no knowledge of his own identity—retaining all other parts of the mental operations perfect; all that appertained to his own identity a perfect blank. One of the former of these propositions is true. Is the latter false? Let me briefly but conscientiously review the facts as now well established in his case, and find, if possible, the truth. The first fact is that before leaving home he wrote a note to his friend R——, stating among other things, "Do not seek to trace me; it will prove useless." Is the next step that of a sane man bent on concealment of his whereabouts? The note above referred to bears date Jan. 1, 1879. On the next day, Jan. 2, he was found on the street at Bellaire with a small package in his hand containing scissors, a pair of eye-glasses, a bunch of strong twine, needle and thread, claiming that he did not know who he was, where he came from, or where he was going. Going to the most convenient hotel, he candidly stated his case. He said that he possessed but little money, and if furnished a bed he would give no trouble, and that he believed in a short time this strange mental darkness would pass off. His open, frank countenance gentlemanly appearance and deportment secured him the sympathy of the landlord, and his request was granted.

Within a few days a gentleman came to Bellaire to lecture on temperance, and stopped at the same hotel. The lecturer becoming interested in Mr. Cowles's case, invited him to attend the lecture. During their delivery some impulse too powerful for his will possessed his mind, and he rushed out on the most public street of the city, smashing in saloon windows with a club. The rougher ran out of their dens and most shamefully beat and abused him, leaving an ugly scar near the shoulder-joint, and leaving almost the half of his body black and blue. Such conduct proves that, in whatever light you view the case, they are the actions of an insane man. Even if viewed from the stand-point of the *Leader*, they are insane acts.

His violence brought him into the hands of the Police, and he was landed in jail. The officers soon, however, became aware of his irresponsible condition, and no trial was ever held. He was kindly treated by all the officers, and inquiries were instituted. His case was published extensively. He acted all the time, as far as he could, these efforts to discern who he was. And now, after one year has passed with him under my care, and in full view of all the facts, not one single word or act can I find in which he has sought to divert the efforts from a true course, not ones sought to deceive. Certainly, this looks like honesty.

About the second week of January, 1879, he was brought to our infirmary, and put under my care as physician to the institution. Impressed with the strangeness of the case, and feeling the necessity of care and judgment in forming an opinion, I consciously sought the truth, carefully looking to the interests of the institution, the patient, and my own reputation. Having thus examined and considered his case, fully aware of all the circumstances, I most unhesitatingly pronounce the case one form of insanity.

The wonderful correctness of all mental operations, apart from those connected with his personal identity, render many unwilling to believe his statement. To those even slightly familiar with the subject this is not very wonderful or unusual. It would not be possible here to set forth the recorded facts of many cases of the kind to be cited. Certain it is, if all cases of mental disease were judged by this rule, a large proportion would be set aside as unworthy of belief because "so wonderful."

In this case leaps of memory constitutes the prominent features. The fact of his writing a note to his daughter on the occasion of her eleventh birthday is referred to as evidence of deception. To my mind it is but additional evidence of honesty. Had deception been his intention he would never have written in his undisguised hand. Then the note contains nothing that the *Leader* recounts. The fact was his wish to remain as he was and until the time arrived for him to return," nor did it inform her he was well, &c. It is not correct that the postmark was disguised. So far as known it was just as mailed by the Postmaster. No letter ever reached me while in the infirmary until the Superintendent had read it. This rule is binding, and closely observed. Nor was it by this means he was finally discovered. It had no part in leading to his discovery. The card was simply a gushing forth of a father's heart under the strong passion of affection. His identity was already said he had nothing to send but his "ever-living love."

How can this be explained? As already seen it will not answer to claim it proves the theory of concealment, for it proves the opposite—that at that moment he was not wishing to hide or be unknown. Often I went to the state room and until he was taken away, he believed, in dreaming, he had glimpses of place and things he remembered—that for a moment the clouds, to use his own language, appearing to be breaking and light about to burst forth, but would be followed by deeper, darker than ever. The question whether he had a family, whether he had left any depending upon him to suffer because of his absence was always the most harassing of all his thoughts. More than once I have seen his eyes fill with tears when oppressed by this thought. My belief is that at certain times, and when more likely than the birthday of his only child, hallowed in his former memory by many very precious recollections, his mind had perfect realization of certain facts in his forgotten past, and momentarily he was to these facts himself again.

On this occasion he wrote and mailed, to him as thus situated the work of a moment, then back again to all his former darkness. If restored to memory by such circumstances, will probably be pursued by parental remorse. At first I hoped and believed it might, under favorable circumstances, return suddenly. Recent events have destroyed this hope, as, when being unexpectedly brought face to face with his friend R——, there was not a spark of recognition. I have now no idea any thing can do this. After an hour's talk Mr. R—— declared he was no longer unbelieving. He had trained him in ways and by means he knew could not be resisted. Ignorant of many facts in the case, Mr. R—— came here possessed of the "same idea," and impressions rendered forth in the *Leader*; but after knowing all and seeing all the symptoms and facts in the case, he was forced to admit that his former belief was all wrong and unjust. So will the *Leader*; so will all his friends and acquaintances, when they know the truth in his case.

The entire case is made clear when we remember that for a long time he rested under a heavy weight of trouble that the world knews not of. May God forgive the afflicted man sinning, who, forgetting that He alone controls all by His providence and grace, depended upon his own strength, and, when too late, found it but a broken reed.

A. H. HEWETSON, M. D.

WHAT WAS PAID FOR ILLINOIS.

The Chicago *Tribune* prints an old document of considerable historic interest. It is a deed or conveyance of land bearing date July 20, 1778. The parties of the first part in the transaction are 10 Indian chiefs of the different tribes of the Illinois nations of Indians, representing all of them, and the parties of the second part are 29 white men of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Penn., and London, England. The premises conveyed by the Indians to these white men are two several tracts of land, viz.: First, the tract now commonly known as Southern Illinois, and, second, the remainder of the State to the northern border, and the assertion of Northern Wisconsin. The consideration for this immense tract of land, including the whole of the State of Illinois and a good part of Wisconsin, is thus expressed in the deed: "Two hundred and sixty rounds, 250 blankets, 350 shirts, 150 pairs of tanned and half-thick stockings, 150 round breech-cloths, 500 pounds of gun-powder, 1,000 pounds of lead, one gross of knives, 30 pounds of vermillion, 2,000 gun-flints, 200 pounds of brass kettles, 200 pounds of tobacco, 3 dozen gilt looking-glasses, 1 gross of gun-screws, 2 gross of awls, 2 reams of Pennsylvania, 16 dozen of razors, and 10,000 pounds of flour, 500 bushels of Indian corn, 12 horses, 12 horned cattle, 20 bushels of salt, and 20 guns, the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge." These articles having been "paid and delivered in full council," the deed was signed and sealed before a Kaskaskia notary public at Kaskaskia Village.

THE LEGISLATIVE SEASON

RECOMMENDATIONS OF CONNECTICUT'S GOVERNOR.

THE STATE FINANCES—THE NEW-YORK BOUNDARY LINE—FAVORING WOMAN SUFFRAGE—CORPORATION LAWS—THE AGRICULTURAL BOARD.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 7.—The General Assembly organized to-day by the election of the Hon. Lyman E. Coe President pro tem., and Edgar M. Warner Clerk of the Senate. The Hon. Dwight Marcy was chosen Speaker of the House, and Clinton Spencer and Charles Ferris Clerks. Gov. Andrews read his Message to the joint convention of the two houses this afternoon. The document is devoted wholly to State affairs. The public debt is the same as last year—$4,967,650. There has been a falling off of income by a reduction of the grand list $10,000,000, a reduced tax on savings banks, and an abatement of the tax of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company amounting to $25,000. The judicial expenses have been increased $41,000. The savings banks have improved their condition, showing an increase of assets over liabilities amounting to about $450,000.

The Governor reviews the action taken by the States of New-York and Connecticut as to boundary lines, and says that the Commissioners are ready to report, as they have agreed unanimously upon the entire boundary line between the two States. He recommends that the agreement be ratified. The recommendation advanced in his last year's Message in favor of extending the suffrage to women, so far as the Legislature has the power to do so, is renewed. There were 401 divorces granted during the year, and many, it is believed, have been obtained by collusion between the parties in interest; and to stop this vicious practice it is recommended that a law be enacted requiring the State Attorney in each county to defend against every uncontested petition, unless he shall be satisfied that it rests on just and legal grounds. A special commission raised by the last Legislature to revise the Joint Stock laws is to report, and after discussing the subject, the Governor says: "You will fail far short of your duty if you do not grant such repeals and limitations into our corporation laws as will make it impossible for it ever again to be said (as it has been) that they are discordant and scandalously loose, and that under them had grown up corporations which were a gross fraud upon the law and a discredit to the State." The Governor does not think the State Board of Agriculture is quite up to practical work, for he says, while declining any hostile criticism: "We have had brilliant State fairs and learned discussions, and we have had reports published, in which there have been pictures of Mr. Somebody's handsome Berkshire pig or some other man's Jersey bull; but I confess that I do not see how a poor man on a rocky farm, with a big mortgage, gets very much good of it all."

MARYLAND'S LEGISLATORS.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 7.—The Legislature was fully organized at noon to-day. In the Senate, Herman Stump, Democrat, of Harford County, was elected President, and Eugene Higgins, Secretary. The Republicans voted for Dr. Lancaster, of Charles County, for President. In the House, Hiram McCullough, Democrat, of Cecil County, was elected Speaker. The Republicans voted for Dr. McPherson Scott, of Washington County. The Message of Gov. Carroll will not be sent in until to-morrow.

The Democratic Legislative caucus to-night unanimously renominated Barnes Compton for State Treasurer. This will be his third term as Treasurer. W. T. Iglehart & Co. were nominated for State Printers.

ORGANIZING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—Both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature convened at 11 o'clock this forenoon. There was nearly a full attendance of both houses. Senator R. R. Bishop, of Middlesex, was unanimously elected President of the Senate, and, upon taking the chair, made a brief speech, urging a vigorous and short session, and reviewing the legislation of the State during its first 100 years, just closed. The organization was completed by the election of Stephen M. Gifford, Republican, of Duxbury, Clerk, this being his twenty-third term.

In the House, C. J. Noyes, Republican, was elected Speaker on the fourth ballot. The organization was completed by the re-election of George A. Warden, of Lowell, as Clerk, and Capt. O. F. Mitchell as Sergeant-at-Arms.

A RIVAL OF THE MAYOR OF HAMELN.

From the London Telegraph, Dec. 20.

Rats and their eccentric freaks play no inconsiderable part in German legendary lore. That their passion for music will induce them to brave the utmost peril, we have learned from the "Rat-catcher of Hamein's" quaint narrative. Poor Bishop Hatto discovered to his cost what desperate enterprises they were capable of undertaking when stimulated to strenuous effort by the promptings of outraged morality and of an inborn predilection for episcopal flesh. Then, stormed and utterly destroyed, Heatz's castle, and picked his bones in a highly memorable manner, they have loved to linger in the purlieus of German Bishops' palaces and cathedral cities are their favorite abodes—at least, such is the popular belief in Catholic Prussia. One of the Archbishops of Paderborn, it seems, they have established themselves so solidly that the municipal authorities of that venerable stronghold of the Church have found it necessary to adopt extreme measures for their expulsion. A short time ago the Burgomaster, Herr Frankenberg, entered into an amicable contract with a certain Meister Baum, by which the latter bound himself to deliver Paderborn of its rodent population for the pecuniary consideration of 600 marks. Every facility was given to him by the citizens; he enjoyed free access to cellar and granary, pantry and muniment room, and, after a fortnight's remorseless campaign, during which thousands of victims succumbed to its skill, he declared Paderborn to be absolutely ratless and mouseless. But he had to do with a Burgomaster wilier than any rat that ever were withdrew. This suspicions functionary forth with issued a proclamation exhorting every burgess of Paderborn still cognizant of the presence of rat or mouse in his domicile to make declaration thereof at the Town Hall within 24 hours. So many citizens appeared at the Rathhaus next morning in response to this appeal that the Town Council of Paderborn has been deliberating ever since whether or not Baum's fee shall be paid to him, and, according to the latest accounts, cannot come to any decision upon this knotty point. Meister Baum, Paderborn, is "absolutely ratless," has got rid of at least 90 per cent. of its rats without disbursing a stiver. Burgomaster Frankenberg is a clever man.

THE PIGEONS OF ST. MARK'S.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 22.

Not only is St. Mark's, at Venice, threatened, but also its pigeons—those pigeons that thrust themselves so obtrusively on the notice of every visitor to Venice and are so characteristic of the famous Piazza. Many are the stories told of their origin—how their ancestors served the Republic by bringing back news from its fleets, and so on—but none of them are very well authenticated, except that the birds are very tame, have wounded at town property, and have been fed out of a fund set apart for that purpose. This fund is now said to have been a donation from a private individual, the Countess Pellegrini, who, during her lifetime, always fed the birds at 2 o'clock, and left money to be applied to a continuance of the custom; certain it is that, as the clock strikes 2, the pigeons swarm to St. Mark's from all parts of the town, and it is one of the sights to go and see them fed. Until lately it would have been thought little less than sacrilege to touch a feather of their wings, and they knew it so well that they would settle on any one they suspected of having corn concealed about him, and never dreamed of moving out of the way of people crossing the Piazza; but when Venetian men lose respect for their ancient rights, Venetian pigeons cannot be expected to retain it for their pigeons, and some days ago one was discovered carrying off a pigeon, evidently with a view to pie. Had he been promptly corrected there would have been little harm; but the case came before the law courts, and it was argued and decided that the pigeons had never been legally conveyed to the town, and that they were nobody's property, but, so to speak, wild fowl, and that the boy was only following his natural instincts in *catching them, and must be acquitted. It seems* hard on the pigeons after having had it their own way so long, and being led to believe that they were a regular institution.

EVADING THE CONSTITUTION.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Dec. 31.

The stock brokers are taking active measures to protect themselves and their business from the effects of the constitutional clause which provides that all contracts for the sale of shares of any corporation or association on margin or to be delivered on a future day shall be void, and that all money paid on such contracts may be recovered by writ. The proprietors of Gump, Schloss & Co. were notified yesterday to sell at the office of the firm on important business, where a printed contract, which is said to virtually abrogate all the rights of the consignor, was submitted to them for signature, which was witnessed by one of the clerks. This remarkable document stipulates that sometimes cash purchases and sales are to be made for cash, the funds deposited not less than 50 per cent. of the purchase, and the balance of the money to be considered a cash loan on the part of the firm, for which interest is to be charged.

FORECASTS IN POLITICS

REPUBLICAN SUCCESS POSSIBLE IN TENNESSEE.

THE STATE DEBT QUESTION CAUSING DISSENSION IN THE DEMOCRATIC RANKS—THE REPUDIATIONISTS AND THEIR SCHEMES—LOOKING AHEAD TO THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 2.—It would be a great mistake for the Republicans of the North to rely upon Tennessee as a State to make a breach in the solid South, and yet Republicans here have much to encourage them. It is generally understood that the Democratic Party in this State labors under the disadvantage of serious differences in its ranks on the question of the State debt. It is known that the interest on Tennessee bonds has not been paid for more than five years. It is further known that every department of the State Government has been under the unlimited control of the Democrats for more than 10 years. The majorities of the Democrats have been so large in the Legislature that they could defy every attempt to restrain the party from carrying out the policy of its leaders in its fullest sense. Under the policy pursued the credit of the State has so depreciated as to confirm the creditors in the belief that they could never expect to realize the full amount of their claims. Under this state of affairs they proposed to compromise on the basis of 60 cents to the dollar. The proposition was rejected by a Democratic Legislature, and one in its stead agreed upon, after an exciting discussion, proposing to pay 50 cents on the dollar, by giving new bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest. This was not to be binding upon the State, however, until first submitted to the people and ratified by them at the ballot-box. It was so submitted, and, under the teachings of the "low-tax" Democrats, as they call themselves, but repudiationists, as they are, even that plan was rejected by an overwhelming majority.

If the relative strength of the two rival wings of the party is to be estimated upon the basis of that vote—and there is nothing else upon which to estimate—the repudiationists are to the State credit Democrats about as two to one. It would seem from that vote that the repudiationists would be strong enough to control party conventions and have things pretty much their own way. But this is not true. It so happens that the party organization is in the hands of State credit men. The Democratic State Committee is made up largely of men who have no sympathy with the repudiation element, and who are determined to defeat it at all hazards. The plan of those gentlemen will be to defer making a nomination for Governor until after the National Democratic Convention is held. They do this, believing that the National Democracy will take high grounds in favor of an honest financial policy, the very opposite of the one heretofore pursued by the party. Relying upon the fact that a large proportion of the men who attend State conventions are Federal office-seekers, they expect to say to these "low-tax" fellows, "we must put ourselves in line with the National Democracy," and by that means succeed in whipping them into line. Their success depends upon the number of Federal office-seekers there may be present in the convention who have supported the repudiation wing of the party. If that plan does not succeed, there will certainly be a division in the Democratic ranks in Tennessee in the next canvass, and the plan cannot succeed without a great deal of backing-down on the part of leaders on both sides. Already there is crimination and recrimination, and much bad blood has been generated. The leaders of the repudiation element are not such men as the better class of Democrats care to associate with, much less to follow as leaders, and even if their State credit principles were not strong enough and honest enough to hold them aloof from the anti-debt-payers, it would be bitter pill for them to swallow. Many of the leaders in both sides have already declared that they will never support a man of the opposite wing, and they cannot do it now without indulging in a most unsavory dish of crow.

Of course, the Republicans, who are now and have been practically a unit in favor of paying the State debt, will profit from these dissensions. If there are two Democratic candidates, as there may be, with a good ticket in the field, the Republicans would surely elect their Governor. In 1876 the Democratic vote was 123,740, and the Republican, 73,695. This is not far from the full Democratic strength. The Republican vote, if its full strength were polled, would reach at least 80,000. In order to defeat the repudiationists, it is believed that there are 15,000 State-credit Democrats in the State, men who are not politicians, but business men, farmers, mechanics, and professional men, who would vote for a good Republican, and that many others would not vote at all. In such a contest the Republican candidate might, with confidence, expect to receive in the neighborhood of 100,000 votes. In an even contest with a repudiationist the Republican chances would be excellent, and with two Democratic candidates, his success would be assured. In reference to the Electoral ticket, a great deal would depend upon the candidates for Governor. A great many sensible men, who have been voting the Democratic ticket, not because they liked it, but because it was popular in the South to do so, are not much hampered by party lines just now. If Tilden should be the Democratic nominee, he could arouse no enthusiasm here. The drill-sergeants would issue their orders, and try to keep all their men in line, but while he would receive the bulk of the Democratic vote, there are thousands who would not vote for him. Bayard's ideas are so dissimilar to those heretofore held and advocated by the Tennessee Democracy, that he would not be a strong man. Hancock, with a brand of Republican candidate, there are hundreds of men who have been voting for Democrats who would vote for him, no matter who the Democratic nominee may be.

At the recent extra session of the Tennessee Legislature, a caucus of repudiation Democrats was held, which is believed to have been suggested by Gov. Marks, in which the question was discussed of calling another extra session to levy a tax for the payment of the interest on the bonds of the State not issued for purposes of internal improvements. These bonds amount to about $2,000,000, leaving $22,000,000 unprovided for. This shows what has been charged before, that the "low-tax" Democrats propose to repudiate absolutely more than nine-tenths of the entire debt. It was found that a proposition of that kind would provoke a great deal of angry discussion, which would not profit the Democratic Party, and the second extra session was abandoned. As showing the animus of the repudiationists and their feeling toward the Democratic journals that have sustained the credit of the State through their columns, they have taken steps to establish a daily paper at Nashville, to be devoted to the championship of their dishonest theories. Such an organ will widen the breach, and render a reconciliation of the two wings of the party less likely.

THE MINISTER TO CHINA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—The Assembly to-day, by a vote of 68 yeas to 3 nays, adopted a joint resolution recommending the appointment of John F. Swift as Minister to China.

COULD MANAGE HIS OWN AFFAIRS.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Commercial.

It is reported of a well-known merchant of a neighboring city that, after making his will and leaving a large property to Trustees for his son, he called the young man in and, after reading the will to him, asked him if there was any alteration or improvement he could suggest. "Well, father," said the young gentleman, lighting a cigarette, "I think, as things go nowadays, it would be better for me if you left the property to the other fellow and made me the Trustee." The old gentleman made up his mind then and there that the young gentleman was quite competent to take charge of his own inheritance, and *satisfied the trustee clause out.*

AN ARKANSAS TRAGEDY.

From the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette, Jan. 4.

Mr. P. R. Miller, of Garland County, who is now in the city, gives us the facts of a tragedy that recently occurred within 50 yards of his farm. A man named James Berrie and Frank Price became involved in a quarrel. After several angry words and oaths Price seized a gun, when Berrie seized him, and wrenching the gun from him was about to shoot, when Price exclaimed to his 12-year old son, standing near: "Am you going to let him kill me?" The boy sprang to his father's side. His father was helpless in the arms of Berrie. The boy drew a pistol from his father's pocket and fired at Berrie. The ball passed through Berrie's body, and he fell. The boy fired again, and sent another ball through the prostrate form of his father's enemy. Berrie did not live more than one minute. Mr. Miller and Berrie were enemies, an old feud existing between them, and Miller says that they have exchanged at least 200 shots.

COLD WEATHER IN PARIS.

INCIDENTS OF THE UNWONTED EXPERIENCES OF THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

Paris Correspondence of the London News.

The weather is still the all-engrossing subject. This morning toward noon the mercury was at 25° in the sheltered part of the city, and in the Park Monceau it fell as low as 17°. It was considerably colder along the quays. In the afternoon there was a penetrating sleet, which made its way into the interstices of doors and windows, and rendered the frost harsher than I have ever felt it in this most harsh Winter.

It now seems as if we were going to have a thaw. The wind is veering round from north to west. The uncertainty of a Paris Winter is one of the reasons why it is so hard when the mercury falls many degrees below zero. For some days past carpenters and builders have been constructing rough sledges for the transport of provisions and fuel from one quarter to another. To-morrow all this labor may prove to have been useless, and we may have a series of fine Winters for many years to come.

This morning I visited the markets of the Rue de Lobineau and the Madeleine. There were scarcely any purchasers, and there was very little to purchase. The scarcity of fruit and vegetables reminded me of the siege times, nine years ago. Leeks, usually 3 sous a bundle, were sold at 4 sous, and meagre lettuces at from 10 to 14 sous, which in normal weather would have been offered at the rate of 2 sous apiece. Milk, as in Russia, is literally sealed in blocks, and is very irregularly supplied from the country.

If the frost continues, sledge locomotion will be more general than it has ever been in Paris. The number of sledges which circulate in the Bois and the principal streets is already very great, and many cheaply-constructed vehicles of this kind on iron frames are to be seen mingled with the more luxurious ones which are said to belong to Dutch and Russians.

A remarkable feature of the streets this evening is the open-air fires, some of which have been lighted at the expense of the municipality, and others at the cost of wealthy inhabitants before the doors of their houses. Gentle and simple take advantage of them to warm themselves when out of doors.

The charitable zeal which the rigorous weather has called forth does not seem to abate. There is as great rivalry in good works among ladies as there used to be in mundane frivolity. Many have bravely gone to serve in improvised soup kitchens, and others act as district visitors to inquire into the circumstances of applicants for relief, and with their own hands distribute clothing, both old and new, which is collected by good Samaritans for their famishing brethren and sisters. Before the last war no such spirit of fraternity existed, but since it appears to have gone on gathering strength. Party feeling is also declining, and is subsiding. One side wishes to conquer by charitable deeds the goodwill of the Parisian democracy; the other side wishes to retain it. Hence, much of the emulation which may bring forth some unexpected results at the next general elections.

FOREIGN NOTES.

At Königsberg, according to a German paper, there are 800 maid-servants out of situation, having been dismissed by their masters for the sake of economy.

Large quantities of American turkeys, geese, and other fowls have been seized lately on arriving at Liverpool, because decomposition had set in and rendered them unfit for food.

A man charged before a magistrate, in an English Provincial town, recently, with selling tobacco in the form of cigars, without a license, set up in defense that there was no tobacco in the weeds. They were made entirely of cabbage-leaves and hay.

The London correspondent of an English Provincial paper says that he is informed, on what claims to be the "highest possible authority," that the death of the Empress of Russia may be expected any day. The same authority stated that her life had been prolonged only by means of champagne and morphia.

While Paris correspondents have been noting that the Orleans Princes show no liberality in contributing for the relief of the suffering poor in that city, the Comte de Paris apologizes for sending only $66 for the relief of distress in Ireland on account of the heavy tax on the charity of Frenchmen occasioned by suffering at home.

Under the title of "The Fate of a Book," the Leipsic *Grenzboten*, a weekly magazine, to which Dr. Moritz Busch is one of the chief contributors, prints an article on the success which has attended the sale of the well-known "Bismarckiana," published last year. The writer, after quoting several pages of opinion from the press of Europe and America, the merits of the book, winds up by stating that seven translations of it have already appeared—one in England, two in America, two in France, one in Holland, and one in Russia—and that, in all, about 48,000 copies are in circulation.

A HOUSE OF ICE.

From Galignani's Messenger.

We learn from the *Courrier Russe* that a house of ice, similar to that which was built in the Empress Anne's reign, is about to be constructed in the Zoological Garden at Moscow. The managers of that establishment have found among its archives some valuable details as to the mode of building which was adopted on the former occasion, and they will be adhered to in the present instance. The first edifice was raised between the Admiralty and the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg, in 1740, and was formed throughout—walls, roof, windows, decorations, alike—of ice. The blocks were cut in a square shape and their surfaces sprinkled with water, which, when the cubes were placed in juxtaposition, froze in the interstices and bound the whole into one compact and solid mass. At the entrances of the structure was a large gallery filled with statues. The pilasters on the exterior were fashioned to imitate green marbles. The ante-chamber possessed four windows of ice, and the other rooms five each; while candle stood vases filled with flowers made of ice, shrub-like plants, covered with birds of the same material, standing at the corners. Clock-cases, chairs, tables, wardrobes, utensils, candelabra, beds, were all of ice, and therefore the perfection of utility and comfort.

CHILD TRAFFIC IN HONG KONG.

From the Tokio Times, Dec. 6.

On the most recent occasion of his passing sentence on a prisoner convicted of kidnapping, the Chief-Justice of Hong Kong evidently saw no reason to imagine that the traffic in children is less than was estimated, or that the institution of slavery is less extended than it has been stated to be. There being from 10,000 to 20,000 slaves in the island, it is not surprising to find that a pretty well understood salable value for the chattles has been determined. In the case just before the court, the market price of a "stolen child," "warranted sound like a horse," was fixed by "a competent judge" at $100. As his Honor suggested, it can hardly be wondered at that poor wretches who go to the colony should readily snatch at any chance of obtaining $100 so easily, especially as is added with fine irony, in view of "the morality prevailing in that part of the world."

THE EXTREME COLD IN NEVADA.

From the Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise, Dec. 29.

Toward the interior of this State a wave of extreme cold appears to have swept down from the North Pole during the

THE FINANCES OF THE STATE

SYNOPSIS OF EX-CONTROLLER OLCOTT'S REPORT.

STATE DEBT AND REVENUES—SOME CHANGES RECOMMENDED—OUR STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—STATE AND LOCAL TAXATION.

The report for 1879 of the Hon. F. P. Olcott, who retired from the office of State Controller with the expiration of the year, has been transmitted to the Legislature by the Hon. J. W. Wadsworth, his successor. The chief portions of the report, those exhibiting the condition of the State Treasury, the State debt, the rate of taxation, and the canal revenues, have all been anticipated in the Message of Gov. Cornell, published in THE TIMES of yesterday, and it is, consequently, unnecessary to repeat them here. Only those portions of the report are given which have general interest, and were not given in the Message, or were merely alluded to there.

The State of New-York is out of debt for everything except its canals, and of the old canal debt there still remained unpaid, at the close of the last fiscal year, the sum of $7,536,731 52. This debt should be paid out of the canal revenues, but at the present rate of receipts this is likely to take a long time. $324,000, however, were paid off during the past year. Apart from the canal debt, the State Government is ahead on its finances, and had a surplus in the Treasury of something over $400,000 at the close of the year. Besides this, it has for two years past paid the cost of erecting the new Capitol out of surplus funds in the Treasury, no tax being imposed. This cannot be done any longer, and the special Capitol tax will have to be again imposed if the work on the building is to proceed.

The chief revenue of the State is, of course, derived from the State tax, from which, during the past year, it received a little over $6,000,000; but the school tax, which is a separate and additional tax, made the total amount which the people had to pay for the year, $7,690,416. There are other sources of revenue, such as salt duty, auction duties, interest on deposits, receipts from State Prisons, &c., but these do not foot up any very large amount. Its principal expenditures are for the Legislature, the Judiciary, the new Capitol, the various public offices, the State Prisons, (now very much less than it used to be,) the National Guard, and insane asylums. The Controller points out that the relief of the people from taxation must be sought in a reduction of local indebtedness and expenditures, for the amount of the State tax is but an ever smaller small part of the enormous aggregate indebtedness of the State or the sum of taxes its people pay. The Controller gives a table showing the State tax and the assessed valuation from 1859 to 1879. From this table it appears that—

The true valuation of taxable property in 1859 was	$1,880,120,770
The true valuation in 1879 was	2,696,139,135
Increase in 19 years	$816,018,365
Decrease of valuation of 1879 compared with 1878	$52,239,467
The State tax for the current fiscal year is 2 865-1000 mills, which will yield $7,690,416 34.	

In regard to the deficit of the Controller recommends the following rate of taxation, viz.:

	Mills.
For the general fund	1 1-3
For schools	1
Total	2 1-3

It will be observed that this estimate makes no provision for the deficit of 1879, which matter is left to the discretion of the Legislature.

The Controller estimates that at the close of the current fiscal year there will be a surplus of $231,130; but owing to the way in which the State taxes are collected and the expenditures authorized, much of this amount is little more than nominal. Upon this point the Controller says: "To present the case plainly, the expenses of the State are from six months to a year in advance of its income. I would respectfully urge that the Controller be authorized to issue short bonds during the year, not over $1,000,000 in all, in order to enable himself with funds to meet the expenses of Government. The practical working of this plan could only result in advantage to the State. The first point gained would be the proper investment of the moneys belonging to the different funds, which at present lie idle; the second would be the prompt collection of the State tax by the Controller. As it is, the tax flows into the Treasury in April and May, and large balances are accumulated in the general fund depositories. When these deposits reach a certain figure, the Controller is embarrassed in his attempts to place the surplus them, preferring, as a conservative policy, to leave the money with the counties rather than aggregate unwieldly deposits in the banks. The third point gained would be that the balances due to the State from its deposit banks could never be so excessive as to endanger the credit of the State in case of bank failures. The revenue bonds, if issued, would be issued in the Summer and Fall months, and would be made payable during the following Spring. When the taxes are received the bonds would be redeemed and the Controller would have the balances of the State under much safer control than he can have under the present arrangement."

The condition of the historic "United States deposit fund" is bad. It seems to be in nearly every State, and illustrates the old adage of easy come, easy go. The Controller says: "The principal of this fund is $4,014,520 71. About three-fourths of it is loaned upon mortgages, pursuant to a law passed April 4, 1837. All losses to its capital are made good from its income, and each year the net income is apportioned to the several counties of the State. The income of the fund is devoted to educational purposes. There are many abuses existing in the management of this fund, which I have pointed out in my previous reports. The control of this department over it is not direct enough to result in any very material benefit. The law is evaded and violated in almost every particular. The law does not authorize loans to be made on unimproved property, yet loans are made on unimproved property. The law does not authorize loans to be made outside of the property in which the bonds are held from the improvements. Loans are made without regard to this restriction. The law provides for no loans except thos be upon first mortgage. Loans have been frequently made upon second and third mortgages. In very many instances searches are not made, and frequently the validity of the title is not established. The Boards of Supervisors too often omit to perform the duties imposed on them looking to the safety of the fund. Inasmuch as so large an amount of the principal of the fund is loaned in the different counties, I would renew the suggestion made in last year's report, that the office of Loan Commissioner be made a county office, and that the counties be held responsible for the safety of the loans."

Upon the subject of the State Prisons the Controller says: "The earnings during the year of prisoners during the past year have been reduced, and the earnings have been increased. The prison expenses proper are met by their earnings, lacking only $18,533 02. These institutions are thus, for the first time in their history, practically self-supporting. It is doubtful if such a result will be lasting upon which authorities and demands the employment of convict labor will escape criticism from those who are affected by it. It would be inhuman to establish a system which deprived the convict of work and doomed him to solitary confinement. Under such a system the prisons would soon become insane asylums. The plan which would probably provoke the least criticism is one which would provide for the employment of but a limited number of convicts in any one industry. If any chance in the present system is deemed expedient it should apply to the county penitentiaries as well as to the State prisons."

That portion of the Controller's report relating to our charitable institutions is sufficiently important to warrant quotation in full. It is as follows:

"I would respectfully urge upon your attention a communication addressed to the Senate by the Controller, April 9, 1877, in which the report of the Comptroller, April 9, 1877, in which the report of the Comptroller, April 9, 1877, in which the report of the Comptro

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RAILROADS—Seventh Page—6th col.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Sixth Page—7th col.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—Sixth Page—6th col.
SAVINGS BANKS—Seventh Page—5th col.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—1st col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Seventh Page—3d & 4th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
STATIONERY—Sixth Page—7th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—7th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Sixth Page—7th col.
TEACHERS—Sixth Page—7th col.
WINTER RESORTS—Seventh Page—5th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—A SCRAP OF PAPER.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—FRENCH PLAYS.
DALY'S THEATRE—AN AMERICAN NOBLE.
PARK THEATRE—VANITY.
FIFTH-AVENUE—THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—THE TOURISTS.
BIJOU GARDEN—THE GAIETY SLAVE.
THEATRE COMIQUE—MULDOON'S GUARDS' CHRISTMAS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—VARIETY.
STANDARD THEATRE—EVANGELINE.
BROADWAY—FIRST LIFE GUARDS AT BRIGHTON.
STEINWAY HALL—LECTURE.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indications for to-day, in this region, north-east, veering to south-east, winds, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, falling barometer.

The steady stream of more or less crazy financial measures which continues to flow into Congress serves at least the useful purpose of reminding the country of the dangers attending the existence of a currency which so many legislators think they have a mission to regulate. The bill introduced in the House yesterday by Mr. CHALMERS, of Mississippi, is a fair sample of the most mischievous proposals of the finance tinkers. It provides for the unlimited issue of gold and silver certificates in exchange for bullion presented at the Mint, and for the immediate coinage of such bullion, to be applied to the payment of the public debt, leaving only a bullion reserve equal to one-third of the certificates presented. The obvious purposes of such a bill are the inflation of the currency, the profit of the owners of silver mines, and the payment of the debt in silver. Whatever be the motives of its introducer, the bill is, obviously, as corrupt in its origin as it would be disastrous in its operation. It is time that the friends of honest money took a hint from the aggressive boldness and persistency with which the jobbers and fanatics among their opponents are pressing for the consideration of projects fraught with commercial ruin and financial disgrace.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of OWEN N. DENNY, of Oregon, to be Consul-General at Shanghai, in place of DAVID H. BAILEY. The lower branch of the California Legislature has adopted a resolution recommending JOHN F. SWIFT, of San Francisco, to be Minister to China. Mr. BAILEY was United States Consul at Hong Kong, and when Mr. GEORGE F. SEWARD was promoted from the Consul-Generalship to be Minister at Pekin, Mr. BAILEY was promoted to the post at Shanghai. Gen. MOSBY, the present Consul at Hong Kong, has asserted in a letter to the State Department, and printed in THE TIMES, that Consul BAILEY'S administration of affairs while he was in Hong Kong was not only deserving of the severest criticism, but invited the implication that he was not an honest officer. This he has endeavored to prove by citations from the records of the Consulate. Mr. BAILEY, it is charged, was a part of the system by which the United States Consulates in China were used for the enrichment of officers, to the great loss of the United States Government. Of this system, it is also charged, Mr. SEWARD must have had cognizance while he was Consul-General and more recently a United States Minister. Consul-General BAILEY has been displaced, and it seems probable that the nomination of his successor, which was made before the holiday recess of Congress, has moved the California legislators to prepare a successor for Minister SEWARD. California is supposed to hold a mortgage on the place at Pekin, the present incumbent himself having a constructive citizenship in that State. Mr. JOHN F. SWIFT is a smart Republican lawyer, honest, able, and anti-Chinese. But his backers are early in the field. Mr. SEWARD has not resigned, nor has he been recalled. He is simply under fire.

The State Controller's report, prepared by Mr. OLCOTT before his retirement from office, gives copious details in regard to subjects which were briefly summarized in the Governor's Message. Reference is made to the fact that for two years past the cost of erecting the new Capitol has been met out of surplus funds in the Treasury, but that the special Capitol tax must be reimposed this year, if the work is to proceed. Mr. OLCOTT does not, apparently, favor the Governor's plan of borrowing the money needed to complete the building, and it is probable that it was to avoid the unpopularity incident to reviving the old tax that the Governor adopted the suggestion of throwing the burden on posterity. It is obvious, however, that with the aid of the unexhausted surplus in the Treasury, and with the practice of strict economy in the appropriations made by the Legislature, the one million of dollars required for the year's expenditures on the new Capitol can be raised without an appreciable increase of the rate of taxation. The party could incur much greater [illegible] by contributing an increase of the State debt than by honestly adhering to the policy of "pay as you go," whatever its cost. Mr. OLCOTT'S remarks on the proper place to look for relief from public burdens and on the reforms needed in the financial administration of the charitable institutions of the State deserve general and careful attention.

That generally ignored class, the consumers, are beginning to make themselves heard in Congress on the question of the tariff. A petition was submitted on Monday from the Texas and St. Louis Railroad asking for a reduction of the duty on steel rails from $28 a ton to $10 a ton. The petition asserts what, we believe, has never been seriously denied, that the duty is now so high that the Bessemer steel-rail manufacturers are able, by a combination, to limit the production, keep up prices, and actually pay a handsome profit to some of their members for *not* producing. When an industry has reached this stage, it may fairly be said to need no protection, and a tax which renders such profits possible does the Treasury no good and severely oppresses the consumers, who, directly or indirectly, are the whole people. Similar communications are before Congress with reference to the duty on sheet zinc, which it is sought to reduce from 2¼ cents per pound to 1 cent per pound. It is stated that importations have fallen off in ten years from 4,000 tons to 350 tons, and that the manufacture is controlled by one firm. It is impossible to imagine any legitimate and general interest which is promoted by this kind of legislation, which has not the remotest justification in any reasonable theory of protection as it was understood by the originators of that doctrine.

An empty train on the Ninth-avenue section of the elevated railroad came in collision yesterday with a train of loaded cars coming down town on the main track. No injury resulted to life or limb, but had the trains been going at a higher rate of speed, or had the collision occurred while the loaded cars were passing the switch by which the empty train passed to the main track, the consequences would have been very serious. Evidently, a risk like this is one which, whether the interests of the public or of the companies are considered, ought not to exist. The safety which has, so far, attended the working of the elevated railroads has been mainly due to the fact that the chances of collision have been reduced to the possibility of one train overtaking another running on the same track, and in the same direction. But there appears to be a section of the West Side road, above Fifty-ninth-street, which is used for the transfer of trains which have discharged their passengers at that station, from the up-town to the down-town track, and which also forms part of the track used by trains coming down town from above Fifty-ninth-street. It is not easy to see how the arrangement can be altered, but it is clear that it must be a constant source of danger unless some closer attention is paid to the signals and to the working of the switch, or unless some contrivance can be found to absolutely prevent the concurrence of an open switch for the up-train with the presence of a down-train on the track.

THE SITUATION IN MAINE.

The proceedings at Augusta yesterday show a degree of desperation on the part of the Democrats and their allies which the tone of the dispatches the previous day had not led the country to expect. The fact was known on Tuesday that three Fusionist members, at least, would refuse to take part in the proceedings of the House until the outrageous wrong committed by the Governor and Council and described in the clear and searching opinion of the Supreme Court, was undone. These gentlemen were Messrs. SPROUL, of Veazie, Penobscot County, whose election is not disputed; SNOW, of Skowhegan, Somerset County, and VOTER, of Farmington, Franklin County, the two latter having received the illegal certificate of the Governor. As the total number of members in the House is 151, and a quorum is 76, and as certificates had been issued to only 77 Fusionists, it was known that there could be no more than 74 Fusionists, or two less than a quorum, present, and it was not supposed that under the circumstances the Fusionists would endeavor to proceed with the organization of the House. It was even deemed prudent that the Hon. EUGENE HALE, who had been elected from Hancock County, should qualify, in order that any attempted action could be exposed upon the record through his protest.

But the audacity of the conspirators was equal, for the moment, to the occasion. With, apparently, only 74 Fusionist members and 1 Republican present, Gov. GARCELON appeared and boldly announced that he had received the oath from 76 members, and that a quorum was formed. At the same time he laid before the pretended House the opinion of the Supreme Court and the petition of the elected members who had been refused seats, and asked for them, with characteristic impudence and hypocrisy, "careful consideration." The Governor has thus fulfilled to the last the miserable task which was assigned to him by abler, if not by worse, men than himself. He has succeeded in setting up in the State of which he was the chief magistrate a sham House of Representatives; in violating the Constitution which he had sworn to support; in ignoring the laws which he had sworn to execute; and disregarding the Judicial authority which it was his highest duty to respect. Should he be not called upon to take any further part in the amazing conspiracy of which he has been the chief tool, he has done enough to earn the contempt of all honest men. No Governor in any free State has ever so rapidly and so completely secured a name so bad.

The participating members of the House went on, after the retirement of the Governor, to organize the body of which they claimed to be a majority. Mr. JOHN C. TALBOT, a renegade Republican and Greenbacker, received 72 votes for Speaker, and was declared elected. W. E. GIBBS, who, as Assistant Clerk of the former House, had performed for the Fusionists the dirty work of presiding over the sham organization, which his superior officer had refused to do, received as Clerk 74 votes—the entire Fusionist strength—and was also declared elected, while an assistant was chosen by a vote of 68. Against each of these acts Mr. HALE raised the objection that there was no quorum present, and in each case was overruled. Mr. HALE then moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the question of contested and vacant seats, but his motion was lost and the House adjourned. In the Senate, Mr. JOHN D. LAWSON, Fusionist, was elected President, a position which makes him, in the absence of an elected Governor, *ex officio* acting Governor.

The situation is a most remarkable one. The form of organization has been gone through with in the House by what the Republicans insist, and what the proceedings appear to show, is a minority. The semblance of power, therefore, rests with the conspirators, and they seem determined to use it. How far they will dare to do so, it is impossible to say. Whether the just indignation, which these proceedings cannot fail to arouse, will induce a further defection from their ranks, leaving them unable to advance; or whether they will finally hesitate to proceed on the path which is so beset with difficulty and so sure to end in overwhelming disgrace; or whether there are resources in parliamentary tactics which will enable Mr. HALE to wear out their resistance to law and justice; or whether, finally, they will go on at the risk of involving the State in anarchy, time alone will tell. They have thus far shown an unscrupulous daring, a firmness in their wicked plot, and a fidelity to each other which have been as remarkable as, under the circumstances, they have been discreditable. The Republicans have, on the other hand, acted with the most admirable patience and sagacity. They have kept within the law at every point. They have given no excuse for the lawlessness of their opponents. They have afforded no opportunity for vulgar dispute, or for those fruitless quarrels in which each side can lay faults upon the other. With the overwhelming vote of the people in their favor, with all the essential requirements of the Constitution and the laws scrupulously observed, with the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court Judges to sustain them and to condemn the acts of those who have seized the Government, they are strong not only in their rights, but in the manner in which they have vindicated and endeavored to obtain their rights. What resources yet remain to them to baffle the conspirators, or to oust them, we cannot say, but their conduct up to the present time warrants the conclusion that nothing that can be done in a lawful and orderly manner will be neglected.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE RAILROADS.

Although Gov. CORNELL does not attempt to anticipate the conclusions of the Assembly's special committee, he briefly affirms a principle which underlies much of its investigation. "The public," he says, "have the right to demand that freight tariffs shall be uniform for like service, without discrimination as between citizens or communities, and that they shall also have all reasonable publicity." A thorough application of the principle implies national as well as local legislation; and the Assembly will speedily discover that its action will be deprecated on the plea that some Congressional measure should precede it. From one point of view, the plea must be admitted. National legislation alone can deal with the larger aspects of the subject, and local legislation may supplement it with consistency and effectiveness.

But the right of the companies to urge the objection is impaired by their unreasonable opposition to the Reagan bill, and to everything akin to it that has appeared at Washington. If they could show either that they are promoting, or that they are not obstinately resisting, legislation of that character, they might properly ask the State to suspend proceedings until Congress finished its work. This, however, is not their position. While professedly desirous of obtaining some decisive treatment of the broad question of inter-State commerce, they invariably assail any measure intended to accomplish the object. The spirit in which their opposition is conducted does not inspire confidence in their good faith. Their maxim seems to be, "No national legislation unless we prescribe its terms." All their antagonism to the Reagan bill indicates this as their policy. That the bill is imperfect, few deny. That it needs the corrective criticism of experts, is a fact as freely conceded. But the trouble is that the experts are in the service of the companies, and are employed, not to amend the bill, but to destroy it altogether. Its defects are dwelt upon with a pertinacity which conveys the idea that the real intention is to repress the principle on which its provisions rest. The companies cannot in fairness complain if Congress, being compelled to rely more on an independent judgment than on the assistance of their professional agency, finally legislates in spite of their opposition. Nor will they be entitled to ask the New-York Legislature to postpone treatment of the subject, locally considered, in expectation of the settlement of general principles by national legislation. The request will lack force, because the delay at Washington is the result of their own hostility to all proceedings not controlled by themselves.

Undoubtedly, the same tactics will be employed at Albany. Assuming that the report of the special committee gives something like adequate expression to the main purport of the testimony received, and to the demands of public opinion, the antagonism of the companies will not be long concealed. Indeed, to do them justice, they already have, by their attorneys, asserted the doctrine of corporate supremacy in a manner that leaves no excuse for doubt as to the issues to be decided. At Washington, they have moved more cautiously. The fight against the principle of the Reagan bill is carried on under the pretext of opposition to impracticable details. Before the Assembly committee no such pretext was employed. There, the authority of the Legislature to enforce regulations which Gov. CORNELL says "the public have the right to demand" was distinctly denied. The denial is of little practical moment, in view of decisions rendered by the highest judicial tribunal in the land; but it must be regarded as an indication of the bitter hostility which advocates of the required legislation will meet at every step. In the first instance, the opposition will be directed against the principle at stake. Then will come attempts to emasculate any measure that promises to be effective. And if these fail, the policy of delay, which works so well at Washington, will be once more tried. It were unwise to belittle the conflict which the introduction of a just and comprehensive measure will occasion. The companies will fight against the assertion of State authority in any form that interferes with the power they have arbitrarily exercised; and if interference be seen to be inevitable, they will fight desperately for restraints upon its usefulness. The means at their command are fully equal to their pretensions, and render the immediate result doubtful.

Between the regulation of the companies' traffic and the exaction of complete statements relating to their affairs, there is no necessary connection, and for convenience sake, it is desirable to keep them separate in the Legislature. Even they who deprecate rigorous measures against discrimination in the matter of rates, will hardly venture to apologize for the secrecy of the companies in relation to their financial condition, or for the admitted untruthfulness of the returns transmitted to the State Engineer. No legislator can oppose a bill designed to elicit the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, without exposing himself to a harsher criticism than honest men usually invite.

AN ORNAMENTAL BOARD.

The Board of Indian Commissioners will assemble in Washington to-day. It would be a great relief to the minds of many thinking people if it could be definitely settled by the action of this board that it was something more than a merely ornamental appendage of the Executive Department of the Government. But there has been of late years a deepening conviction that the plan which contemplated the appointment of this commission has proved a failure, and that the Board of Indian Commissioners is no more like its ideal than the intrusive cuckoo is like the astonished red-breast in whose nest it finds itself born. The Board of Indian Commissioners was intended to be a high-toned, dignified, magisterial body, so far removed above the tumults and chicanery of modern political life that it could justly be considered as being the Charles Francis Adams of refrigerated statesmanship. The statutes provide that "there shall be a Board of Indian Commissioners, composed of not more than ten persons, appointed by the President solely, from men eminent for intelligence and philanthropy, and who shall serve without pecuniary compensation." This is very fine—on paper. It is almost Arcadian in its simplicity, although there were no Indian Commissioners in Arcadia. How far the members of the board fulfill the conditions demanded by the statute, it is not now necessary to inquire. It is only in order to look at the results which have been accomplished by this ideal bit of Governmental machinery.

It is provided by law that the board "shall supervise all expenditures of money appropriated for the benefit of Indians within the limits of the United States, and shall inspect all goods purchased for Indians, in connection with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, whose duty it shall be to consult the commission in making purchases of such goods." This is a somewhat extensive field of duty laid out before the Commissioners. To supervise *all* expenditures of the Indian Bureau, with a special view to the economy and honesty of such disbursements, requires not only a high order of talent, but a superiority to the allurements and influences of public life which we can only expect to find in the most exalted station. The Commissioners must serve without pecuniary compensation, although their secretary may be paid a salary. As a matter of fact, he is paid $2,500 a year for his fitful services. Formerly he was paid $3,000 a year, which, by a curious coincidence, is precisely the amount paid to that overworked and greatly-trusted officer the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. And the amount of this salary is determined by the board, and is "payable from any moneys appropriated for the expenses of the board."

Does the unsophisticated reader ask how these high and mighty Commissioners are to supervise all the expenditures of the Indian service? By reading over the accounts of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. There is absolutely no other way by which the supervision contemplated by the statute can be made. The ten philanthropists and gentlemen of high moral and social position are really a Board of Audit. Nothing more; nothing less. Nevertheless, it is to these gentlemen, if to any agency in the whole Government, that the people must look for the discovery and exposure of evils and frauds, if any exist, in the Indian Service. It was for this that it was provided that the Commissioners should be appointed "by the President solely." How many of the present Commissioners have been appointed at the suggestion of the Secretary of the Interior? how many at the suggestion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs? The Board of Indian Commissioners is of no earthly account unless its members fulfill the conditions embodied in the original plan on which the commission was molded. They should be men who are not flattered by place. They should be in no way interested in any branch of the Indian service, not even to the extent of having a brother who is an Indian trader. They should be capable of devotion to the principles of honesty, justice, and fair dealing, regardless of the breath of popular favor. Their supervision of Indian affairs should be so complete and thorough, so influential and potential, that men could not be removed from office in the service, simply to make room for others, without rebuke or protest. Inshort, these Commissioners should be sufficiently strong, influential, and earnest to compel the lifting of the Indian service from the disrepute into which it has fallen, and brave enough to tell the whole truth, regardless of whom it hurts. They are not appointed to sustain an Administration, a system, or individuals, but to see that the Indian service is conducted honestly and on the principles of justice and humanity.

To the casual reader, only intent on the day's news, its gains and its losses to him, this may seem a lofty ideal to set before ten reputable and comfortable citizens, selected for their philanthropy and their elevation above the passions and petty ambitions of the mass of mankind. But this is precisely what the original plan, as conceived by the Grant Administration, contemplated. In theory, the Board of Indian Commissioners is a species of statesmanlike Rhadamanthus, meting out exact and even-handed justice to all comers. In point of fact, this excellent board is the Greek chorus, which comes to the front of the stage, explaining and commending all that has been done. Practically, it has given its sanction to everything that has been done by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. It has applauded by implication all the wrongs inflicted upon the Indians. If the Ponces at last shall win justice, if it shall be shown that the Utes had "just cause of complaint," and that the Northern Cheyennes did not have ample rations when they rebelled and broke loose, it will not be because the high and mighty Board of Indian Commissioners has ever lifted a finger to see that any one of these frightful wrongs was righted. This board was originally constituted with an honest and earnest purpose. It is capable of performing a noble work. It has become a mere lifeless excrescence, an idle pretense. Unless the members of the commission awake to a sense of their responsibility to the country, unless they find something besides Department to engage their attention, they may as well dissolve to slow music and go home in the odor of a good reputation.

THE COMING CONSCRIPTION.

It was long ago foreseen that Mr. HAYES would in time exhaust the office-holding resources of Ohio. The people of that State are patriotic, and when called upon by the President to go to the front and accept Post Offices and Consulships, they went willingly, and almost cheerfully. The population of Ohio of an age capable of filling offices is, however, limited, and could not endure indefinitely the strain put upon it by the President. The time is at last arrived when there is not another man left in Ohio who can fill an office, and Mr. HAYES has been compelled to appeal to other States for men to act as Ambassadors to England and Russia.

It is now that the evil effects of the Presidential policy are seen. The people of the United States, outside of Ohio, have become enervated by long exemption from office-holding. They have been so long in the habit of looking upon it as the business of the Ohio people to hold all the offices, that they have lost the courage and manhood necessary to enable them to act creditably as Ministers or Consuls. They have been willing that the Ohioans should bear the burdens of office, while they remain supinely at home and revel in the luxury of tax-paying. There was a time when every American was thought to be man enough to accept an office when offered to him, and to draw his salary calmly and fearlessly, but no people can shirk its duties and retain its manhood; and now, when it is necessary to send Ministers to St. Petersburg and London, the President, having exhausted the population of Ohio, can find no one who is willing to respond to his agonized call. After months of futile effort, the fact can be no longer disguised that men cannot be reermited for office-holding, and that the President will be forced to depend upon a conscription if he wishes to keep up our civil service to an effective strength.

There is no doubt that to be an American Minister at St. Petersburg is a dangerous and arduous task. Life is awfully uncertain in a city where revolutionists are constantly shooting at the Czar and hitting somebody else, and where railway cars are liable to be blown up at any moment on the supposition that the Czar may be on board disguised as a crate of crockery or concealed in the wood-box. Then, too, the manufacturers and mechanics of St. Petersburg have a violent prejudice against American Ministers in consequence of the conduct of Minister JEWELL, who discovered the secret process of manufacturing Russian leather and published it for the benefit of his countrymen. Since then, whenever an American Minister tries to enter a shoe-maker's shop or a pocket-book manufactory, the door is shut in his face and hot water is poured on him from the upper windows. To these discomforts must be added the fact that living in St. Petersburg is just now enormously expensive, and no American Minister can live there and save anything out of his salary. Were there a single able-bodied Ohioan left, he would accept the post of Minister to Russia without a moment's hesitation, but the effeminate Americans of other States shrink from the terrors and expenses of a residence at St. Petersburg.

The English mission is also a very expensive affair. Before the advent of Gen. SCHENCK, the game played in diplomatic circles in London was whist with half-crown points, and any American who could play a moderately good game could live on his salary and save a few hundred dollars annually. But Gen. SCHENCK has changed all this. Diplomatic London now plays poker, "with one dollar ante"—to quote the mysterious and technical term used by Mr. WELSH in his last official dispatch—and unlimited bets. Moreover, the American Minister, whoever he may be, is expected to be an authority upon poker, and to play with the boldness if not the skill of Gen. SCHENCK. No man not possessed of a large fortune can endure this sort of thing very long. When the Prince of WALES, the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, Lord BEACONSFIELD, the Dutch Ambassador, and two or three more, drop into the American Minister's lodgings in the evening, and say, "Hallo, WELSH," or Smith or Robinson as the case may be, "we've come for a little wrestle with the American game," the unhappy Minister is forced to bring out his cards and to see his salary transferred to the pockets of his visitors. No American since the time of Gen. SCHENCK has been able to hold the office longer than a few months, and now that Ohio is depopulated, not even the richest man in Rhode Island, a State which is inhabited almost exclusively by seven or eight capitalists, will consent to become Mr. WELSH'S successor.

In these circumstances, there is no remedy left except conscription, and it is understood that Mr. HAYES will take the first opportunity to recommend Congress to pass a bill rendering all able-bodied citizens between the ages of 19 and 45 liable to office-holding duty. The President should be empowered to draft from time to time a sufficient number of men to fill all vacant offices. There should be, of course, the usual provision that any drafted man may hire a substitute to take his place. With a good conscription law rigidly enforced, we should soon be able to send Ministers to St. Petersburg and London, and to fill such other posts as must sooner or later become vacant.

It is indeed shameful that the Government should be forced to such an expedient by the lack of courage and patriotism among our people. All over the country, and all over the civilized world, the dauntless Ohio Postmasters and Consuls stand in their places, and never dream of retreating so long as there is a cent of salary to be drawn. All over the desolate State of Ohio the lonely wives of office-holders are waiting for their husbands to return from the four quarters of the earth, and nobly training their sons to believe that when they arrive at manhood it will be their duty to accept whatever offices may be assigned to them. Such an example ought to make the people of other States blush with shame, and resolve that they, too, will try to imitate the virtues of the heroic office-holders of Ohio.

The war excitement in Europe seems to be increasing, and various leading journals are already estimating the comparative strength of Germany and Russia. The apparent superiority given to the former by her numerous border railways would undoubtedly aid the concentration of her forces, but the passage of the Polish forests and swamps is still as difficult as NAPOLEON found it in 1807, while the raising of the Poles against Russia is a mere vision. The Polish peasantry are really far better off under the Czar than under their own tyrannical "Panove," (nobles,) as was amply shown by their standing aloof from the insurrection of 1863, which was wholly the work of the nobility and the priesthood. Germany's real advantages are, first, the fact of her chief ports, Stettin, Königsberg, Dantzic, Lübeck, Rostock, &c., being not easily assailable by sea, while the Russian ports of Riga, Reval, Helsingfors, and Viborg are completely open; and, secondly, the superior intelligence of the ordinary German soldier, which enables him to act for himself in the most unexpected emergency, while the stolid and ignorant Russian, accustomed to operate in mass, and to look for guidance to his officers, is absolutely helpless in any case which demands individual action.

There is nothing in the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States to prevent Congress from passing such a law as has been petitioned for by leading merchants and manufacturers of New-York, namely, to give effect to the treaties made with foreign Governments for the reciprocal protection of trade-marks. The practical effect of the decision was to sweep away protection to foreign as well as to domestic trade-marks. But while holding that a national trade-mark law was not within the constitutional powers of Congress, the court did not deny the authority of that body to legislate on any international phase of the subject. The court expressly declared that it wished "to be understood as leaving untouched the whole question of the treaty-making power of the General Government, and the duty of Congress to pass any laws necessary to carry such treaties into effect." The ground on which the statute was declared unconstitutional was, that it interfered with intra-State commerce, a matter on which a State alone may legislate. But it is obvious that this objection does not apply to a law for the protection of trade-marks used in foreign commerce, nor does there appear to be any other constitutional bar to the enactment of such a law. The expediency of enacting it will scarcely be questioned, now that our trade-mark treaties with Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, and other countries have been made inoperative by the decision of the Supreme Court.

The advantages of a college education are no longer restricted to the sons of rich men. The practice of extending pecuniary aid to deserving students and the ability to do it are increasing every year in our principal colleges. The assistance which Harvard is able to offer poor students has recently been commented on in the press, and the catalogue of Dartmouth, just issued, shows that this college is in a position to extend a helping hand to an unusually large number of her young men. There are about 100 scholarships, which are mostly founded in such a manner as to yield $70 per annum. Applicants for these scholarships must consent to furnish the Faculty with an account of their incomes from other sources, and of their expenses, and must pledge themselves not to spend any money for liquors or tobacco. In the days when the annual tuition was $60, the sum of $1,000 at 6 per cent. just sufficed to found a scholarship. The tuition charge is now $90, a fact which founders of future scholarships would do well to bear in mind. Nineteen of the scholarships now existing were founded by citizens of New-York. There are also nearly 20 prizes, ranging from $10 to $60 each, offered every year for excellence in oratory, composition, and various special branches, and the catalogue suggests other methods of earning an honest penny that are open to those who are not afraid, or too proud, to work. There are enough scholarships to supply nearly one-half the members of the academical department with the means of paying all but $20 of the annual tuition. A large number of the Dartmouth students earn money by teaching during the Winter vacation, also. Altogether, an industrious and quick-witted young fellow need have no fear, even if entirely without funds, that he will not be able to work his way through Dartmouth. It does not seem to be an expensive college. The catalogue gives estimates of the annual cost, which, for a student who practices the strictest economy, is put at $197; for one of a slightly more liberal disposition, $279.

Gen. PRADO, who has arrived here, is one of the many ex-Presidents of the South American Republics that have from time to time sought refuge in this City after deposal, although he seems not to have known of his deposal until he had landed on our shores. These Republics are incessantly in political turmoil; revolution seems to be so much their normal condition that the inhabitants suffer from a sense of strangeness and discomfort when they happen to have, at long intervals, a brief but hollow peace. To call them republics in any strict sense is mockery. They are coheirs ess, led and controlled, for a time, by any man sufficiently strong to seize power and sufficiently unscrupulous to pander to the military mob. The Presidency of Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, or Paraguay is one of the most precarious and perilous of positions. The incumbent always lives on a mine; the mine is usually lighted every few months, and he is blown out of place and into outlawry by some other man, who, wanting to be President, has proclaimed himself Dictator. If he escape with his life he is lucky; for he is very apt to be shot on sight, and his official acts inquired into afterward, at least nominally, so that they may be stigmatized as those of a usurper. If he can get away by flight, he sails for this port, and stays here until he has a chance to do to his successor what his successor has done to him. On the adjoining continent, three men are required for a full-fledged Presidency—one man to be assassinated, one man to be Dictator, and a third man to come to New-York. Revolutions there are as sudden and nearly as frequent as showers in Ireland. The President of any of its Republics keeps as a member of his household, it is said, a person of superior intelligence, to tell him, whenever he returns from a drive or walk in town, whether he has been deposed in his absence. The office is substantially a sinecure, since the person appointed for such purpose has never yet been able to furnish the information. The President sits down to dinner as President; but before the third course, he is declared a usurper, jumps out of the back window, and the Dictator enters and finishes the meal. Political life down there is delightful because it is seasoned with surprise. No one can determine in the morning whether he will, before night, be President, Dictator, or a corpse. We do not wonder that ex-Presidents of that continent come here. Better is a back room in Thirdavenue with the rent unpaid, than the Presidency of a South American Republic with a palace overhead and the revenues of the whole Government within reach.

An Prussia is the principal Protestant power on the European continent, a strong movement in the Prussian Church is always felt more or less keenly in the adjacent Protestant countries, Holland and Scandinavia, and generally watched with interest also in Protestant countries which lie entirely out of the reach of any direct influence, such as England and America. In the nineteenth century, however, no more decisive movement has taken place within the Prussian Church than that which may now be considered as accomplished by the close of the last session of the General Synod. Since the latter part of the eighteenth century German Protestantism has been divided into two hostile camps, one Orthodox and Conservative, at present led by the *Evangelische Kirchenzeitung*, the other Rationalistic and Progressive, at present represented by the *Protestantische Kirchenzeitung*. The former maintains the verbal inspiration of the Bible, adheres strictly to the symbolical or confessional books from the period of the Reformation as the only authoritative exposition of the Protestant creed, and wages war against every form of Rationalism. The latter is Rationalistic in its very principle. The symbolical books it has abandoned as of merely temporary importance, the literal meaning of the Scriptures it has given up as of merely historical interest, and it is deeply engaged in working out a reconciliation between the spirit of Christianity and the results of modern science. Up to about 1860, the orthodox party was in power. But it gradually lost the ear of the public, and when the alliance between BISMARCK and the National-Liberal Party began to take shape, the Rationalists got the ascendency. Civil marriage was introduced, compulsory baptism was abolished, non-confessional schools were established, outspoken Rationalists were appointed to the theological chairs, &c., and all these reforms were hailed with enthusiasm both by the press and the public. It was soon discovered, however, that there existed a connection between the theological Rationalism which spoke lightly of the divinity of CHRIST and the political Socialism which openly denied the existence of GOD; and when the position of the Socialists suddenly broke down after the attempts upon the life of the Emperor, the reaction went on, and reached also the liberal theology. A large majority of the last General Synod belonged to the orthodox party, and the Synod, which is the official representative of the Prussian Church, decreed that a civil marriage without ecclesiastical sanction shall be considered incomplete and not valid, that theological students shall not be admitted to any examination in the so-called *Aumonirs*, that no minister or professor shall be allowed to preach or teach anything which deviates from the symbolical books, &c. As the Supreme Ecclesiastical Council, which is the highest administrative authority of the Prussian Church, also belongs to the orthodox party, there can be no doubt that these decrees will become laws.

The death, just announced, of GEORGE F. LOCKE, a once popular comedian, brings to mind the time when Yankee actors, as they were called, of whom he was one, were very popular on the stage. It is not so long ago that middle-aged people do not readily remember it; yet it seems to have been in a remote generation. LOCKE was but 42, and was a popular player only 25 or 30 years since. But he was as much forgotten as if he had been buried before the war, in an unknown spot, in an unmarked grave. He was one of a number of comedians of his class who made a specialty of what was assumed to be New-England character, modes, and manners. There are not, and there never have been, any such originals as they pretended to copy in this country or in any country beneath the sun. But the general public seemed pleased with the transparent fiction, and flocked nightly to see a man dressed in a bell-crowned hat, a swallow-tailed coat with large, metallic buttons, short, striped trousers with very long straps, drawing through his nose such phrases as "I swow," "Now, I'll cautiwow," "Do tell," "I kind o' guess so, now," &c., displaying perfect coolness, constant desire to drive bargains, and extreme shrewdness veiled under the most rustic, outlandish manners. He was as brave as JOHN BROWN, always ready to resist injustice or succor the distressed, and certain to arrive on the scene in season to thwart wicked intrigues and put villains to flight. The stage Yankee, originally at least, a counterpart of Brother Jonathan, as exemplified at home and abroad, flattered, on the whole, the national vanity, and was, in consequence, a pecuniary success. One of the earliest of the order was Yankee HILL, succeeded by DAN MARBLE, Yankee ADAMS, and other comedians of the peculiar breed, some of whom performed, with profit, in Europe. Play-goers have lost their interest in that kind of grotesque, artificial acting, which is never seen now except in isolated instances, although at one time as many as half a dozen Yankees were simultaneously bidding for favor in the theatres of the Republic. SOL SMITH, by his *Jack Downing* letters, and Judge HALIBURTON by his sayings and doings of *Sam Slick*, had then done a great deal to popularize here and abroad what was presumed to be Yankee nature.

GENERAL NOTES.

Gen. Morton C. Hunter, of Indiana, is reported to be out of danger and rapidly improving in health.

A Sherman Club, to promote the nomination of Secretary Sherman to the Presidency, was formed in Cincinnati on Saturday.

Senator Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania, has bought a lot on Vermont-avenue, Washington, fronting the statue of Gen. Thomas, and will erect upon it this year a residence to cost $50,000.

The Rochester *Democrat*, speaking of the defects in the new interest law, asks: "Would it not be well for our legislators to go to the root of the trouble and ordain free trade in money."

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* says that $499,000 will be paid out in that city this month as dividends on factory, bank, railroad, and gas stock, and interest on State, city, and railroad bonds.

St. Louis has only one citizen—Mr. Thomas Allen—whose taxable property exceeds $1,000,000 in value. There are five having over $500,000, 17 over $250,000, 30 over $200,000, 107 over $100,000, and 182 over $50,000.

It is said that careful search in many quarters has failed to procure a copy of the volume of the statutes of Utah for the year in which the Territorial Electoral bill was passed, and that this is the only volume of Territorial statutes missing from the Library of Congress. It would be of much interest at this time.

The Democrats of Portland, Me., are to hold a meeting this evening to celebrate Jackson's victory at New Orleans. Gen. Samuel J. Anderson, Bion Bradbury, and others of the "old war horses" are advertised to speak, and an invitation is extended to all citizens to attend who are "in sympathy with the brilliant triumphs of our Republic in its youth, and who would maintain its matured strength and integrity unshaken by sin and surrender and by the touch of time."

Gov. Cobb, of Alabama, has issued a proclamation announcing, "with infinite regret and unspeakable sorrow," the death of Senator HOUSTON, and saying: "Full of honors and of years, he has gone from among us, leaving no blot upon his character, no stain upon his name, and no reproach upon his memory; but his works live after him; his example is bequeathed to his countrymen, and the record of his successes remains to encourage struggling manhood in the paths of duty and honor."

The Galveston (Texas) *News* a week ago denounced Carcelon's action, and said that in the strict light of party policy it was an egregious blunder. "Such action," it added further, "under form and color of law, is no more an outrage upon the elective franchise at the hands of one party than at the hands of another. Whether the patience of the people in submission to such outrages has no limit is another question. One thing is certain, popular patience in this regard must cease to endure, or the Republic

THE NEW MUSEUM OF ART

COLLECTIONS ENTERING INTO PLACE

REVIEW OF ARCHÆOLOGY UPON EXHIBITION—THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND TRAINING-CLASS FOR TEACHERS—GENERAL ORGANIZATION

The New-York Historical Society has made arrangements for the exhibition in the Lenox Building of its collection of Egyptian antiquities, which is to be opened at No. 31 Union-square on the 15th of the month. The school of Egyptian archæology connected with the Society will also be opened at the same time. The collection consists of Mr. Robert Hoe, Jr.'s gift of the Cesnola collection, which was purchased by the Society for $50,000, and the Abbott collection, which was presented to the Society by Mr. Abbott. The Cesnola collection is the largest and most valuable of the two, and is the one which has been most talked about. It consists of 4,000 specimens, and fills the whole of the second floor of the building. The Abbott collection is smaller, and is placed in the basement. The Egyptian collection is the first that has been exhibited in this country, and is the only one of importance in the world except that in the Museum of Boulak, near Cairo. The Cesnola collection is the largest and most valuable collection of Cyprian antiquities in existence, and is the result of seven years' labor in the island. The Egyptian collection is the result of the labors of Mariette Bey, the late Director of the Museum of Boulak, who died in January, 1879. Mariette Bey was sent to Egypt by the French Government in 1850 to collect Egyptian antiquities for the Louvre, and he remained in Egypt until his death. He was then succeeded by Maspero, who is now in charge of the Museum of Boulak. The Abbott collection was made by Mariette Bey, and was purchased by Mr. Abbott from the Egyptian Government. It is the only one of importance in the world except that in the Museum of Boulak. The Egyptian collection is the more valuable of the two, as it contains many specimens of the highest importance to the student of Egyptian history. Among the objects in the collection are the mummies of Rameses II. and Seti I., the two greatest of the Egyptian kings. The mummy of Rameses II. is the one which was unrolled in Paris in 1886, and which was afterward exhibited in this city. The mummy of Seti I. is the one which was found in the tomb of Biban-el-Moluk, and which was unrolled in this city in the presence of a number of scientific men. The mummies are in a very good state of preservation, and are among the most interesting objects in the collection. The Egyptian collection also contains a number of papyrus rolls, which contain the Egyptian Book of the Dead, and which are supposed to be the oldest books in the world. The Cesnola collection is also very valuable, and contains many objects of great interest. Among these are the contents of a tomb which was found at Curium, and which contained a number of articles of gold, silver, and bronze, and a large number of vases. The vases are of a very peculiar shape, and are painted in black figures on a red ground. The collection also contains a number of articles of glass, which are very rare, and which are supposed to be the oldest glass articles in the world. The collection of Greek and Roman antiquities is also very valuable, and contains a number of articles which are of great interest to students of art. The Abbott collection is also very valuable, and contains a number of articles which are of great interest to students of art. The Abbott collection is also very valuable, and contains a number of articles which are of great interest to students of art.

The Industrial School and Training-Class for Teachers, which is to be opened at No. 31 Union-square on the 15th of the month, is the result of the efforts of a committee appointed by the Society for the Encouragement of Useful Arts, which was appointed in 1878. The committee consisted of Messrs. Robert Hoe, Jr., Robert L. Stuart, Charles Tracy, Edward Cooper, and Abram S. Hewitt. The committee decided to establish a permanent school of design, to be known as the Industrial School, and to establish a training-class for teachers, to be known as the Training-Class for Teachers. The committee also decided to establish a permanent collection of models and examples, to be known as the Museum of Industrial Art. The committee then appointed Professor Arthur Bunker Chase Director of the Industrial School, and Professor Isaac H. Hall Director of the Training-Class for Teachers. Professor Chase has been engaged in the work of organizing the Industrial School for the past two years, and has been assisted by a number of gentlemen who have given their services gratuitously. Professor Hall has been engaged in the work of organizing the Training-Class for Teachers for the past year, and has been assisted by a number of gentlemen who have given their services gratuitously. The Industrial School will be opened on the 15th of the month, and the Training-Class for Teachers will be opened on the 1st of February. The Museum of Industrial Art will not probably be opened to the public before the 1st of March. The Industrial School will be open every day in the week except Sunday, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 9 P. M. The Training-Class for Teachers will be open every day in the week except Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. The Museum of Industrial Art will be open every day in the week except Sunday, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 9 P. M. The Industrial School will be open to pupils who are over fifteen years of age, and who can pass a satisfactory examination in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and English history. The pupils will be required to pay a tuition fee of $10 per year, payable in advance. The Training-Class for Teachers will be open to teachers who are over eighteen years of age, and who can pass a satisfactory examination in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and English history. The pupils will be required to pay a tuition fee of $10 per year, payable in advance. The Museum of Industrial Art will be open to the public free of charge. The Industrial School will be open to the public free of charge. The Training-Class for Teachers will be open to the public free of charge

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

BANKS AND BIDS STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 7.

GOVERNMENT BOARD—10:00 A. M.

U. S. 6s C., 1867.....reg.*103½

STOCK BOARD—10:00 A. M.

1s. 75 common	Atlantic & Pacific	Chic. & Alton	
1,000 do. 44	100 do. 81	100 do. 113½	
2,000 do. 44½	100 do. 81½	100 do. 113¾	
1,000 do. 44¾	100 do. 81¾	100 do. 113½	
1

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL.

With the view of distributing the shipments of cattle on the steamers of this line fairly throughout the season of the year.

On the outward passage AND Queenstown to New York, no steamer, either this month or in February, will be taken on the meridian of 50 at 45 latitude, or anything to the north of 45.

On the homeward passage the meridian of 50 is at 45, or anything to the north of 45.

FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

BATAVIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 14, 7 A. M.
SCOTIA.....Saturday, Jan. 24, noon.
GALLIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 28, 6 A. M.
PARTHIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 4, 11:30 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Second cabin to Paris and Hamburg. Drafts at lowest rates. Staterooms, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 4 and 29 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

WESER.....Sat. Jan. 10 DONAU.....Sat. Jan. 24
GEN. WERDER Sat. Jan. 17 RHEIN.....Sat. Jan. 31

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Round tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $36.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

CANADA, Saturday.....Wednesday, Jan. 21, 12 noon
AMERIQUE, Saturday.....Wednesday, Feb. 4, 11 A. M.
FRANCE, Tuesday.....Wednesday, Feb. 18, 11 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BERIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River.

Devonia.....Jan. 10, 3 P. M. Anchoria.....Jan. 24, 3 P. M.
Bolivia.....Jan. 17, 9 A. M. Ethiopia.....Jan. 31, 8 A. M.
Cabins, $50 to $80, according to location and reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage $26.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charlesst.
Ethiopia.....Jan. 3, 3 P. M. Arkadia.....Jan. 10, 9 A. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Second Cabin, $30. Steerage, $20.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

WESTPHALIA, Th.....Jan. 8 LESSING, Thurs., Jan. 29
GELLERT, Thurs., Jan. 15 SUEVIA.....Thurs., Jan. 29
Rates of Passage: Cabin, $70 and upwards, according to location. Steerage, $30.

Hamburg, and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $100. Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., 61 BROADWAY.
GUSTAV AMSINCK & CO., General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Fulton Ferry, Jersey City:

P. CALAND.....Saturday, Jan. 3, 1880
ROTTERDAM.....Saturday, Jan. 24

Cabin passage, $60—$70. 2d Cabin, $45—$50. Steerage, $26. H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.

FURNESS, REDY & CO., 1, W. MORRIS
97 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. 150 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Office, Foot of Canal-st. North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steamship CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 10, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Saturday, Feb. 7, noon
For SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK...Mon., Jan. 19, noon

For freight or general information apply to company's office, foot of Canal-st. North River, New-York.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, PANAMA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Company's Department, No. 287 BROADWAY.

G. T. SEWALL, H. J. BULLAY,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43, North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Morton-st.

At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. ESCRIVE.....Saturday, Jan. 10
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. HUNTSMAN.....Wed., Jan. 14

The Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Ocmulgee Line.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
No. 2 Bowling Green.

C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co., and
General Agent S. F. & W. R. R. General R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 290 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Sailing to PROGRESSO, CAMPECHE and FRONTERA.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs. Jan. 8
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico,) Sat., Jan. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana & Mexico,) Mon. Jan. 19
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs. Jan. 29
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, (Havana & Mexico,) Sat. Feb. 7

Mails, baggage, small cabin service.

Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave New-Orleans Jan. 8 and 29 for Vera Cruz via Tuxpan, Tampico, and Tuspan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 21 and 23 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.

Steamer ROMEO CASTLE.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7
Steamer CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY, Jan. 10

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or S. B. HARRIS, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class ocean-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:

CITY OF ALEXANDRIA.....SATURDAY, Jan. 10
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. PEASE.....WED., Jan. 21
(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 15 Broadway.
DAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 14 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, Jan. 15
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, Jan. 24
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NASSAU, N. P., VIA JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

THE DIRECT, Fine Clyde Steamer "Comanche Texas sails from Pier 16, foot Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 27, and weekly thereafter. From New-York, Fridays; from Florida, Wednesdays.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., or R. Y. PARSONS,
Pier No. 20 East River.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 5, 1880.

Will be held at the Jeffersonville Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Rufus A. Ingalls, Depot Quartermaster, a lot of clothing and camp and garrison equipage, consisting of 10,000 pairs of pantaloons, 10,000 woolen coats, 10,000 hats, 10,000 pairs of shoes, 40,000 rubber ponchos, 130,000 hats cords and tassels, 200 flannel, 50 gravel coats, 150 overalls, 200 shirts, 24,000 drawers, 200 yards white flannel, 3,642 comforts, and other articles.

Terms cash in United States funds.

The property can be examined at any time before the day of sale, between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 5 P. M.

Lots will be disposed of separate or together, as may be deemed for the interest of the United States.

GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENT BONDS

OF THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES FOR SALE BY

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

IN LARGE AND SMALL LOTS.

FULL PARTICULARS FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD CO.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.
DENVER, SOUTH PARK & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY CO.
PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.
ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY & NORTHERN RAILROAD CO.
TERRE HAUTE & LOGANSPORT RAILROAD CO. GUARANTEED BY TERRE HAUTE & INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD CO.

No. 32 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk R.R. Co.

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds.

DUE 1917.

Issued at $12,000 per mile of completed road; $10,000 cash per mile already paid in on stock subscriptions and expended in construction.

Principal and interest payable in New-York, coupons April and October.

We offer a balance of $490,000 of these bonds at 90 and interest, reserving the right to advance price without notice, and recommend them as a safe investment.

AMERMAN & BURWELL, Bankers,
No. 16 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Secured by a first mortgage upon the extension of the railway from Albert Lea to Fort Dodge, Iowa.

The issue is limited to $10,000 per mile of completed road.

Interest payable December and June. Principal payable 1909.

For sale at par and interest by

MORTON, BLISS & CO.,

Corner Nassau and Cedar sts., N. Y.

FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS

of the

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company

FOR SALE BY

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,

No. 63 WILLIAM-ST.

INVESTMENTS

PAYING 9 AND 10 PER CENT. INTEREST.

BONDS, principal and interest payable at our office, and secured by first mortgage on IMPROVED FARMS, whose value is sworn to at least three times the amount of the loan. For sale by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 126 BROADWAY.

RAILWAY, STATE, AND MUNICIPAL BONDS.

We keep constantly on hand

CHOICE SECURITIES

FOR INVESTMENT.

ALSO, BUY AND SELL at the New-York Stock Exchange, Railway Stocks and Bonds on commission, for cash, or on time.

Orders from investors and accounts solicited.

H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE INDIANA Central Railway Company's 10 per cent. Bonds, secured under mortgage of Oct. 1, 1856, to J. F. D. Lanier, Trustee:

The Gallatin National Bank is ready to pay off on presentation on or after Jan. 1, 1880, the 10 per cent. second mortgage Bonds of the Indiana Central Railway Company, and all coupons thereof, maturing on or before Jan. 1, 1880.

Holders may, if they please, present the same at the office of Isaiah V. Williamson & Co., No. 25 Wall-st., in pursuance of the previous advertisement and they will be there paid if so presented.

Interest on these Bonds will cease after Jan. 1, 1880.

A. H. STEVENS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1879.

JOS. P. LLOYD. WM. C. McKEAN

LLOYD & McKEAN,

NO. 48 WALL-STREET,

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, ALL SECURITIES DEALT IN AT THE NEW-YORK STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGES.

FOR JANUARY INVESTMENTS.

Indiana, Bloom. and West. 1st and 1st Pref.
Champ. Havana and West. 1st Pref.
Columbus and Indianapolis 1st Pref.
Columbus and Toledo R. R. 1sts.
Chicago and Alton, Ill. R. R. 1sts.
Missouri Pacific 1st, 1sts.
Minneapolis and Duluth 1st, 2ds.
Scioto Valley 1st, 1sts.

CHAS. T. WING,
Corner Wall-st. and Broadway.
(With A. M. Kidder & Co., Bankers.)

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS AND MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,

NO. 18 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK.

Securities bought and sold for cash or on margin, strictly on commission. Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest paid on all daily balances. Our office being on the same floor, and next door to the New-York Stock Exchange, insures the attention of orders the instant received; the senior partner gives this department his personal attention.

Our office has five telegraphic indicators for the use of investors.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

31 PINE-ST., N. Y.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

CHOICE RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 13 GERMAN-ST.
BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 3, 1880.

THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE, FOR the sinking fund, its first mortgage bonds to the amount of thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and forty-nine dollars ($38,749) in cash, and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to the Treasurer. Bids should be addressed to "Committee of Sinking Fund," at the office of the company in New-York, No. 7 Broadway, on or before the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

C. W. KEIM, Treasurer.

SMALLEY & HONE,

MEMBERS OF NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,

BROKERS,

NO. 65 EXCHANGE PLACE.

Buy and sell on margins or for investors.

HOLDERS OF

NEW-YORK LOAN & IMPROVEMENT CO. STOCK

WILL PLEASE CONFER WITH

MOLLER & CO.,

NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

N. Y. AND OSWEGO R. R. MIDLAND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

KIRKLAND & MILLIKEN,

No. 67 William-st.

CLINTON, Iowa, Dec. 1, 1879.

THE CLINTON WATER-WORKS COMPANY, of Clinton, Iowa, hereby gives notice that all of the bonds dated July 1, 1874, and all of its bonds dated Feb. 1, 1875, numbered and interest will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York, on July 1, 1880, and interest will cease after that date.

J. G. WESTON,
Treasurer of Clinton Water-Works Company.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 278 SOUTH 4TH-ST.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3, 1880.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Receiver, No. 278 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, 1880, at 1 o'clock P. M.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The First National Bank of Hackensack, N. J., located at Hackensack, in the State of New-Jersey, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.—Dated Dec. 19, 1879.

A. D. BROWER, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York intend to increase their capital stock from one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) to two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000); payment to section 19 of Chapter 466 of the Laws of 1853, and amendments thereto.

E. V. FALOR, President.

New-York, Dec. 9, 1879.

ST. JOSEPH & WESTERN R. R. STOCK.
ST. JOSEPH & PACIFIC R. R. BONDS.
KANSAS & NEBRASKA R. R. BONDS.
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND R. R. BONDS.
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. M. KINGSLEY, NEW-YORK.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R.R. Co.

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,

DUE IN 1898.

Interest January and July.

MORTON, BLISS & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE

$3,000,000 of the above bonds, secured by a first lien upon the Company's Iowa and Dakota Extension. These bonds are issued at the rate of $16,000 per mile of completed road, and the total issue extends, by the terms of the mortgage, to $25,000 per mile. The share capital of the Company amounts to $12,279,483 preferred, and $15,404,261 of common stock.

PRESENT PRICE, 107½ AND INTEREST.

W. R. TAYLOR & CO.,
MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Buy and sell on margin, or for investment. Accounts and correspondence invited.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

RAILROAD SECURITIES.—WHETHER YOU wish to buy or sell, write to EDW. G. FOX & CO., members of N. Y. Stock Exchange, 5 Wall-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

THE HOLDERS OF UNPAID COUPONS of the first mortgage bonds of the New-York and Oregon Midland Railroad Company, maturing July 1, 1878, and prior to that date, and the holders of unexamined certificates and other obligations of the Receivers appointed in the suit to foreclose said mortgage are requested to present the same forthwith for payment to Kenneth G. White, Master, at the Third National Bank, Nassau-st., New-York City. The first mortgage bonds which were not deposited with the Bondholders Committee, must be presented to the Master at the same place, on or before the fifteenth day of January, 1880, for proof and examination.—Dated Jan. 7, 1880.

ALEXANDER & GREEN,
Complainants' Solicitors, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

JOHN F. HALSTED, President; EDWIN GOULD, Vice-President; P. H. OAKLEY, Secretary.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

P. H. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1880.

THE STANDARD CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY have this day declared their regular monthly dividend of FIFTY CENTS per share, payable Jan. 12, at the agency of the Nevada Bank, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.

Transfer books will close on the 5th inst. and open on the 12th inst.

M. E. COOK, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 297 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1880.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT.

Has been declared, payable on demand.

R. M. G. DODGE, Secretary.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 323 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1879.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after the 12th inst.

CORNELIUS B. GOLD, Chairman Ex. Committee.

HOME SILVER MINING COMPANY OF UTAH,
OFFICE, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a dividend of $100,000, (one hundred thousand dollars,) being Twenty-five cents per share (par value $25) on the capital stock of the company, payable at office of the company on and after Jan. 26. Transfer books will close Jan. 20, and reopen Jan. 27.

CHAS. G. BANCKLIN, President.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 141 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1880.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. was declared, payable on demand.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1880.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after the 12th inst.

CHAS. L. GUNN, Secretary pro tem.

FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 1, 1880.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 5, 1880.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 118 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1880.

EIGHTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable on demand.

W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 6, 1880.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after the 8th inst.

DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1879.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF (3½) per Cent will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after Jan. 2, 1880.

OLIVER P. BERRY, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 7, 1880.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON THE Capital Stock, and Three and a half per cent. on the Reserved Fund, is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, New-York, Dec. 19, 1879.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of 6 per cent. free of tax from the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 2.

E. HAMILTON, Cashier.

TRADESMENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 6, 1880.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, and pay their usual semi-annual dividend on the 10th inst.

E. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,938 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman to do chamber-work and fine washing, or chamber-work and sewing; best City references from last employers. Call at No. 204 West 31st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 138 West 59th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young girl; is an excellent seamstress capable of assisting with dress-making; not afraid of work; best City reference. Call at No. 206 West 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and plain sewing or assist with washing; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 197 West 31st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY an American Protestant woman as chamber-maid and seamstress. Can be seen Thursday at present employer's, No. 36 East 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A CAPABLE GIRL AS chamber-girl and sewing. Call or address No. 2 226 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid; understands dress-making; can be well recommended. Call at No. 201 East 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl in a first-class family; best City reference. Call at No. 102 East 46th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND DO SEWING.—BY A respectable young girl; would assist with children or washing; good reference. Call at No. 309 East 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK IN SMALL private family; understands her business perfectly, will assist with washing if required. Call or address at No. 127 West 27th-st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; soups, pastry, and game; also broil and bake well; best City reference. Call at No. 113 West 46th-st, 1st floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK TO GO OUT by day or month; thoroughly understands every branch; best City reference. Address A. G., Box No. 972 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,938 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK IN A SMALL private family; no objection to the coarse washing; country no objection; good reference. Call at No. 249 West 47th-st.

COOK.—BY ENGLISHWOMAN AS GOOD COOK; understands her business perfectly; best reference from last place. Call at No. 357 West 20th-st, candy store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; excellent baker, and pastry and all kinds of sweets; best City reference. Call at No. 151 East 45th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN in a private family as cook; splendid baker; comprehends and understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 9 West 32d-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong woman in private family; best City reference. Call at No. 66 West 43d-st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL; FIRST-CLASS cook; best City reference. Call at No. 351 3d-av., second floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A thoroughly good girl; City or country; good reference. Call for two days, at No. 249 West 34th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook and baker; will be found willing and obliging; over four years' reference from last employers. Call at No. 159 East 52d-st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; would assist with the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 232 East 26th-st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN in private family; do plain washing; best City reference. Address, C. E., Box No. 393 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,938 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands her business in all its branches; very best City references. Call at No. 318 West 40th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH GIRL (by first-class) cook, washer, and ironer; reference. Call at No. 66 West 38th-st., near 6th-av.; no cards.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable girl; is first class; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 302 East 26th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant girl as cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 344 West 40th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker wishes more engagements to work by day in private families; best City reference. Address M. T., Box No. 366 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,938 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FRENCH DRESSmaker; short suits and evening suits made at reasonable terms. Call at No. 307 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN woman, in a small American family; understands house-work thoroughly; good references. Address G. S., Box No. 204 Times Office.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S maid; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; good reference. Call at No. 178 7th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; FIRST-class laundress; fluting, polishing; two years' best City references. Address, 216 Address M. A., Box No. 952 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,938 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as laundress in private family; first-class City reference. Call at 213 East 39th-st., for two days.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; five years' City reference. Call at No. 319 East 32d-st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young Protestant woman in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 127 West 31st-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; THOroughly experienced in bringing infant up on the bottle; excellent City reference given; accustomed to taking entire charge; willing to go in the country, or travel to any part. Call at 150 East 28th-st., near college.

NURSE-GIRL.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO take care of children and do plain sewing, or assist at chamber-work; best City reference. Address No. 40 East 32d-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—PROTESTANT; very young children; prefer the care of a baby; City reference; country no objection. Call at No. 249 West 47th-st., Room No. 3.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, competent to take charge of infant from birth or growing children; City reference. Address J. F., Box No. 324 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,938 Broadway.

NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE WILL TAKE entire charge of an invalid or either sex or of a feeble child. Address Mrs. Robinson, No. 121 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL AS nurse; has three and a half years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 68 West 43d-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, or would wait on a lady; good sewer; best City reference. Call at No. 346 West 37th-st., in the store.

NURSE.—BY YOUNG NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant girl as nurse; two years' reference. Call at last employer's, No. 66 West 44th-st., grocery.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE; GOOD City reference. Apply to No. 107 East 53d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A WIDOW LADY, AGED; can cut and fit on the finest fabrics, family sewing by the day or at her own home; infants' outfits a specialty. Address A. B., Box No. 321 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,256 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A WIDOW LADY, AGED; can cut and fit on the finest fabrics, family sewing by the day or at her own home; infants' outfits a specialty. Address A. B., Box No. 321 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,256 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE GERMAN, WELL experienced in greenhouses, (good propagator,) hot beds, raising grapes, fruit, and vegetables; also, general management of gentleman's place. Address M. G., Fort Office, Karlstadt, Bergen County, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; UNDERstands the business thoroughly in all branches of gardening; small family; first-class reference from present and former employers. Address Livingston, Box No. 214 Times Office.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THOROUGHly understands his business; will be found sober, honest, and willing; has a thumb test of City reference. Call or address at No. 4 East 31st-st.

VALET.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS VALET TO A gentleman, or to attend an invalid; excellent reference. Address Valet, Box No. 308 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,256 Broadway.

WAITER-COOK-LAUNDRESS-HOUSEMAID.—A lady about leaving home for four months, and not wishing to part with valued servants, wishes to find places together or separately for them until May next. Waiter as butler, excellent; $40; cook, first class, $30; laundress, experienced, $20; housemaid, $16. Address for references, Cottage, office of the Lady Rose, Newport, R. I.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as first-class waiter or valet and footman; understands both occupations thoroughly; first-class City reference. Address William, Box No. 951 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,256 Broadway.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; BEST OF City references. Call or address, for two days, at drug store, corner of 17th-st. and 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF ABOUT 18 OR 20 years of age to assist in a private stable and be generally useful; same come well recommended. Address H. B., Box No. 720 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,256 Broadway.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT FOR light 2d work in a small family. Apply, between 12 and 3 o'clock, at No. 117 Madison-av., corner of 30th-st., Thursday.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEAMstress; must understand the families; City reference. Apply at No. 238 4th-av., between 16 and 17 o'clock.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER AND to assist house servant, and to drive a brougham; wages $14. Apply with references, 159 East 62d-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,938 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

TO RENT, WITH BOARD, IN THE LARGE double mansion, 50 feet front, No. 345 West 14th-st., a magnificent suite of two or three large rooms; other and single rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 33 WEST 30TH-ST.—FINE SUITE AND single room to families and gentlemen, with board; appointments first class; references.

TWELFTH-ST., NO. 126 WEST.—MODERnly furnished rooms, en suite or single; good board; terms reasonable.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 24 WEST.—With board, second-story front room; unexceptionally retained; references.

NO. 7 GRAMERCY-PARK, EAST 20TH-ST.—Two large square rooms overlooking park, and hall room, with board.

NO. 8 EAST 57TH-ST.—ONE SUITE OF HANDsomely-furnished rooms, with or without private table; references.

NO. 30 5TH-AV.—FIRST FLOOR, EN SUITE or separately; private table, or board; also third hall room.

SEVENTEENTH-ST., NO. 61 WEST.—TWO large, one hall room, second floor, with board, for parties desiring the comforts of a refined, pleasant home.

NO. 13 PARK-AV.—IN SMALL FAMILY. Large sunny back room on second floor, with board.

NO. 48 WEST 21ST-ST.—A LARGE SUNNY room, third floor, with board; references.

BOARD WANTED.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH SUNNY room, with first-class board, on 5th-av., vicinity 30th-st.; best references given and required. Address X., Box No. 581 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,256 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO. 17 WEST 30TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY AND BRUNSWICK HOTEL.—Fine suite and single rooms, to gentlemen only, from $5 per week upward. References.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO large furnished rooms on third floor. No. 85 East 20th-st.

NO. 20 WEST 21ST-ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms to let; to gentlemen only.

WINTER RESORTS.

WALDO HOUSE, WALDO, Fla.

Highest and healthiest point in Florida. First-class accommodations and moderate prices. Hotel open from December to May. Apply to H. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

EXCURSIONS.

SPECIAL EXCURSION

TO FLORIDA, HAVANA, BEAUTIFUL ISLAND OF CUBA.

Greatly reduced rates; $60 round trip from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, to Havana and return by rail.

The new steamer, ADMIRAL, just completely fitted out, will sail from Wilmington, Delaware, SATURDAY, Jan. 10, on arrival of morning train from New-York and Washington, and proceed direct as above to Havana. Returning, will leave Havana every week during the season for Florida. Round-trip tickets good three months, with privilege of stopping over at points en route by rail to New-York. This enables passengers to visit all points in Florida, Richmond, Washington, Philadelphia, &c., on homeward trip.

This is the cheapest and most advantageous excursion ever offered—combining a pleasant sea voyage one way, and with only 80 miles of open sea travel on the return, via Key West.

The passenger accommodations are first class, and unsurpassed by any steamer. Meals will be served "a la carte"—small table service.

Tickets for sale at all authorized offices

THE BATTLE OF FIVE FORKS

GEN. WARREN SEEKS A VINDICATION.

HIS CASE BEFORE A COURT OF INQUIRY—HE IS NOT SATISFIED WITH GEN. SHERIDAN'S REPORT OF HIS CONDUCT ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

The court of inquiry in the case of Gen. Governeur K. Warren, of the United States Engineer Corps, convened on Governor's Island yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. During the war Warren was a Major-General of volunteers in the Army of the Potomac. He was present at the battle of Five Forks, and his conduct on that occasion was made the subject of an adverse report by Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, who, in accordance with instructions from Gen. Grant, relieved Warren of his command on the spot. Warren claimed that the imputations in his commanding officer's report were unfounded, and demanded a court of inquiry to establish his innocence. After several applications he finally induced President Hayes to order the holding of the court, which, as originally constituted, consisted of Gens. W. S. Hancock and G. O. Angur, and Col. Tower, with Major McMillan as Recorder. Its first meeting was held Dec. 11, 1879, from which day it adjourned to Jan. 5, when it was reorganized, Gen. John Newton being substituted for Col. Tower. The session of Jan. 5 was consumed in the discussion of preliminary points, and yesterday was fixed for the hearing of evidence.

The court met in the large drill-room in the barracks in which several sections of the Stanley-Hazen court-martial were held. Gen. Hancock, in undress uniform, with a yellow sash across his breast, occupied the middle seat at the Judge's table, and acted as President. Gen. Newton sat on his right and Gen Angur on his left. Major McMillan, the Recorder, whose duties are analogous to those of Judge-Advocate in a court-martial, sat at the upper end of the table. Gen. Warren, a dark-complexioned, medium-sized officer, with thin moustache and eye-glasses, was at a table a few feet away, buried in manuscripts and maps relating to his case. His friend, Major W. W. Swan, sat by him and advised him throughout the proceedings. But two of Gen. Warren's witnesses, Col. S. Ayres, of the artillery, and Lieut.-Col. I. N. Michler, of the engineers, were present, neither of them was called. The first proceeding was the reading by the stenographer of an official copy of Gen. Sheridan's report of the battle of Five Forks, and the operations preceding Lee's surrender. The passages of which Gen. Warren particularly complains are in italics. After detailing the operations of the force under his command on March 31, 1865, Gen. Sheridan says:

"Gens. Crook, Merritt, Custer, and Devin, by their courage and ability, sustained their commands and executed the rapid movements of the day with promptness and without confusion. During the night of the 31st of March my field-quarters were at Dinwiddie Court-house, and the Lieutenant-General notified me that the Fifth Corps would report to me, and should reach me by midnight. This corps had been offered to me on the 30th inst., but very much desiring the Sixth Corps, which had been with me in the Shenandoah Valley, I asked for it; but on account of the delay which would occur in moving that corps from its position in the lines in front of Petersburg, I was told that it could not be delivered. I understood that the Fifth Corps, when ordered to report to me, was in position near S. Dabney's house, in the angle between the Boydton road and the Five Forks road. *Had Gen. Warren moved according to the expectations of the Lieutenant-General, there would appear to be no reason but that the Fifth Corps could be thrown on the enemy's infantry in front of Dinwiddie Court-house.*"

After narrating some of the movements of his command on the morning of April 1, Gen. Sheridan said, further: "I directed Gen. Merritt to demonstrate heavily on the left of turn Gen. Warren's right flank, and notified him that the Fifth Corps would strike the enemy's left flank and ordered that the cavalry should assault the enemy's works as soon as the Fifth Corps became engaged, and that would be determined by the volleys of musketry. I then rode over to where the Fifth Corps was going into position, and found them coming up very slowly. I was exceedingly anxious to attack at once, for the sun was getting low, and we had to fight or go back. *In this connection I will say that Gen. Warren did not exert himself to hurry his troops as promptly as he might have done, and his manner gave me the impression that he wished the sun to go down before dispositions for the attack would be completed. * * * During the attack I again became dissatisfied with Gen. Warren. During the engagement portions of his line gave way when not engaged by the enemy, and evinced a disposition on the part of the troops which Gen. Warren did not exert himself to inspire.* I therefore relieved him from the command of the Fifth Corps, authority for this action having been sent to me, before the battle, unsolicited."

The report is dated May 16, 1865. Gen. Warren, in his letter to the Secretary of War of Nov. 18, 1879, defends his conduct, and claims that his junction with Sheridan at Five Forks and the fighting which followed resulted in a victory "remarkable for its completeness." He directed his corps throughout the contingencies of the day, and led them to the final assault, in which his horse was fatally wounded under him. He says: "With several thousand prisoners, 12 battle standards, and a battery of artillery in our hands, with no armed foe in sight, I received about 7 P. M. a printed order from Gen. Sheridan relieving me, and directing me to report in person to Lieut.-Gen. Grant. This order came without any assigned reason, nor had there been any real discordance between us. Surprised, I sought Gen. Sheridan and asked him what it meant, to which his only reply was, 'Obey the order.' I proceeded at once to Gen. Grant, 10 miles distant, reaching there about 10 P. M. He told me he had given Gen. Sheridan the authority to relieve me if he thought necessary, but gave no reason for its use on this occasion."

The same night Warren proceeded to Meade's head-quarters, and next morning, on April 2, received from Grant the order assigning him to the command at City Point and Bermuda Hundred, thus depriving him of sharing in the honors of Lee's surrender. The Bermuda Hundred lines and the City of Petersburg were evacuated by the enemy that night, and on April 3 Warren was again transferred, this time to the City of Petersburg. On April 9 he supplied for an investigation, but without success. A month later he was assigned to the Department of the Mississippi. The effect of the publication of Sheridan's order he describes as most injurious to his fame as an officer. "Newspapers," he says, "came from the North announcing Warren relieved from his command on the field of battle,' thus creating a wide-spread injurious, scoundrelly popular belief, which only the positive denial of one's superior officer or thorough refutation before a court of inquiry could remove."

The principle of Gen. Warren was criticised at the time as failing to disprove the charge of Sheridan that he had not exerted himself as he might have done, and was expected to do, at Five Forks. Gen. Grant, who refused to indorse the recommendation for a court, in July last said of this case:

"Warren is a good soldier and a good man, trained in the art of war. But, as a General, if you gave him an order he would not act until he knew what the other corps would do. Instead of obeying—and knowing that the power which was guiding him would get all the credit—he would hesitate, argue, quibble and want to debate. It was this quality which led to our disaster at the mine explosion before Petersburg. If Warren had obeyed orders, we would have broken Lee's army in two and taken Petersburg. But when he should have been in the world he was worrying over what other corps would do. So the chance was lost. Lehould have relieved Warren then, but I did not like to injure an officer of so high a rank for what was an error of judgment. But at Five Forks it was different. There was no time to think of rank or persons' feelings, and I told Sheridan to relieve Warren if he at all failed him. Sheridan did so, and no one regretted the necessity more than I did."

During the reading of the reports Gen. Warren was deep in his maps and documents, following every word of the stenographer, and slowly and methodically marking on the maps the line of his movements during the days in question. The bronzed veterans behind the table listened intently to the great cavalryman's story of the famous fight preceding the Appomattox surrender, and when at last the story ceased Gen. Hancock turned to Gen. Warren, and said, with the slightest touch of irony:

"Well, General, have you got anything to say to that? If you have, say it."

Gen. Warren replied that he had come prepared to have Gen. Sheridan as a witness, and he did not see how they could get along without him. He must ask that the Lieutenant-General appear, before he [Warren] made his answer to the imputations.

The President (perplexedly)—But Gen. Sheridan is absent on three months' sick leave, and that leave cannot well be curtailed. For the matter of that, what certainty have you that he will get back any how? Suppose he should die?

Gen. Warren—I should be very sorry indeed. (Laughter.)

The President—Must you have him?

Gen. Warren (after consulting with Major Colton)—I have considered this point very fully, and rely, upon the indorsement by the General-in-Chief that all the time needed should be granted.

The President—Even if it be three months?

Gen. Warren—Yes Gen. Sheridan's presence is so important that I could wait for it three months.

After withdrawing for consultation, the court returned and announced that the trial stood adjourned until Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan's presence can be secured, notice of which is to be given by the authorities at Washington. The court meets to-day to revise the record, which will be transmitted to Washington for approval. Unless the Secretary of War or the President reverse the proceedings and direct the inquiry to continue, the adjournment is practically sine die. Sheridan is in Florida.

THE HOBOKEN HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION.

The depositors of the Hoboken Homestead Association are taking steps to compel Michael Sandford, the Receiver, to an accounting. The association was at first designed only to provide homesteads for its patrons, but it afterward assumed the functions of a bank of deposit and discount. Charles Spielmann was its President and chief active business manager. Four years ago it suspended, and Sandford was appointed Receiver. Its assets were $101,835 55. Its liabilities to depositors reached a total of $43,766 57, and to all others of $99,864 30. Its assets were mainly made up of over-drafts. Among them were also a quantity of notes, taken to secure a note of $10,000, given by Charles A. Meehan a relative of Spielmann. Three years ago, after much delay, sold for less than $1,100. From the time of his appointment Sandford, Receiver, has received about $19,000, but no part of this has been applied to the liquidation of claims held by the First National and Second Ocean National Banks, of Jersey City. Mr. Sandford has made three reports to the Chancellor. In one submitted in April, 1878, he reported that the value of the total assets was $71,116. Of this, $52,060 is in real estate, the income from which is, Mr. Sandford says, scarcely enough to pay the expenses of holding it. The assessed or bonafide value have a less value of $4,322 63, and those of no value represent $2,306 62. The depositors say that Sandford has enough money in his hands to enable him to declare a dividend, and they propose to take steps against him.

HAIGH'S RELEASE ON BAIL.

ANOTHER SURETY REQUIRED FOR THE BOND, BUT THE PRISONER MEANWHILE AT LIBERTY.

Mr. S. V. White, Receiver of the broken Grocers' Bank, said yesterday that he was not yet ready to make any statement of the financial condition of the bank except the one already made that the deposits amount to $622,000. In reply to a question whether it was still his opinion that the depositors would get 100 cents on the dollar, the Receiver said he had never been heard to express such an opinion, nor was he now prepared to say that the bank's assets would reach its liabilities. He thought, however, that the depositors would get all their money, in the long run, as the stockholders are liable for it. There were no forgeries so far as he knew, except in the J. Lloyd Haigh paper, amounting to about $125,000. The Receiver has notified the clerks of the banks that their services will no longer be required.

After Haigh had been released on Tuesday evening, and had left for his home in Mott Haven with a number of his friends, it was considered advisable in the District Attorney's office that another bondsman should sign his bail bond. This conclusion was arrived at in view of the fact that Mr. Dudley Haley, the principal bondsman, was Haigh's father-in-law, and that the real estate offered by him was in Brooklyn. An effort was made to make it appear yesterday that Haigh had only been released in custody of an officer of the court on Tuesday evening; but no such disposition was made of him; a TIMES reporter saw Mr. Haigh leave the General Sessions building unattended by any person save his friends, and knows that he was not subsequently rearrested; but spent the night in his home. Haigh paid a short visit to his office in John-street yesterday morning; but did not stay any time, and left, stating that he had some business to attend to. He was subsequently seen by a detective from the District Attorney's office, and notified that he must produce an additional surety. Haigh was not taken into custody, and subsequently he visited the District Attorney's office. He promised to appear to-day with a third bondsman, who would be satisfactory to the District Attorney, and then left for his home at Mott Haven. The District Attorney's office was thronged all day with reporters, anxious to discover whether or not Haigh had been released on bail. From the fact that the bail bond had not been completed, by the signature of the third surety, that document was not filed, as provided by the law, with the Clerk of the court. Judge Gildersleeve said he did not sign the bail bond on Tuesday evening, simply taking the acknowledgment of Messrs. Haley and Van Brunt, and directing the prisoner to come next day with a third surety. He supposed Haigh had been in custody of an officer all night, and was surprised on seeing in some of the newspapers that he had been released. Last there might be any question as to the validity of the bail, he had asked for the affidavit of the sureties, and signed it, and it was now as binding as any bail-bond could be. District Attorney Phelps and Assistant District Attorney Lyon and Chief Clerk Clark deny that Haigh has been bailed. Technically he has not; inasmuch as the bail bond has not been signed, and the law cannot acknowledge his release until the bond has been deposited with the Clerk of the court. Literally, Mr. Haigh is at perfect liberty, and not in the custody of any detective or officer of the General Sessions Court. He has been released on the signatures of his two sureties, and when, as he has stipulated, he produces a third bondsman to-day, his bail-bond will be signed, and he will be officially released by the court. There is no doubt that Haigh was released permanently, but the officers in the District Attorney's office appear to be thoroughly satisfied that he will produce ample and solid bail, and will be on hand whenever called upon. Assistant District Attorney Lyon, who originally approved of the bond of Messrs. Haley and Van Brunt, erased his signature from the bail bond yesterday, and said that he would not have approved it had he known that Haley was Haigh's father-in-law.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN.

WHAT THE BONDHOLDERS PROPOSE TO DO WITH THEIR PURCHASE.

The Rev. J. Lockington Bates, Rector of Iden Parsonage, Sussex, England, who attended the recent sale under foreclosure of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway on behalf of the English and Dutch bondholders of the road, in conversation with a reporter, gave the following details of the plan under which it is intended to reorganize and operate the road. The bondholders have raised $10,000,000 cash on a new issue of bonds, details of which have already been given in THE TIMES. About half of this sum is to be devoted to paying off prior liens, and the other half to equipping the road. Its weakness hitherto has been that it has always been saddled with obligatory interests far beyond what it could possibly earn, and in consequence its financial condition has always been bad; but in future the obligatory interests will be kept down under $500,000, and interest on the present bonds will only be paid if earned. Only the $6,000,000 of the new prior lien bonds at 6 per cent. will be obligatory; consequently there will be no fear of its falling into other hands. The road will be controlled by Trustees in London, in whom the majority of the share capital will be vested; providing the possibility of any one buying up the share capital. There will be no change in the management of the road. The bondholders are satisfied with the present officers, and will retain them. The road will be made standard gauge, and a large number of steel rails will be put down. The rolling stock will also be increased. Much of that now in use is being hired at an enormous rental. All this will be returned to its owners, and the new company will purchase and own all of its rolling stock. The company's name will be changed to "the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Company," because it passes through those three States. It will work in harmony with the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Company, but will be independently run. Several offers from other companies have also been received, but the management have determined to make no special connection with any of them. Work will be begun on the change of gauge as soon as possible—probably about the middle of next Summer. The following will show the extent of the English interest in the road: The outstanding mortgage bonds are: Firsts, $15,168,200; seconds, $11,991,660; thirds, $28,734,000; total, 55,943,200. Of these there are owned in England: Firsts, $15,017,000; seconds, $11,831,000; thirds, $27,905,000; total, $54,753,000.

TRIAL BY JURY.

AN UNEXPECTED VERDICT IN THE GENERAL SESSIONS.

Chauncey Johnson, a notorious sneak-thief, was put on trial before Judge Gildersleeve, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. On the 1st December, as alleged, Johnson visited the store of Gilman Collamore & Co., No. 19 Union-square, on pretense of purchasing some goods, and while the attention of the salesman was called in another direction, he succeeded in carrying off $283, the contents of the till. He was subsequently arrested, and two salesmen identified him as the only man who was in the vicinity of the till when the money was taken. On the trial, yesterday, the case seemed proved beyond doubt, the prisoner's counsel failing to put the prisoner on the witness stand, claiming that there were sufficient inconsistencies in the testimony to prevent a conviction. Johnson himself was so certain of conviction that he offered to plead guilty if he would be let off with four years' imprisonment. Assistant District Attorney Herring pressed for the fullest penalty. The jury, however, to the amazement of every one, including the prisoner, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

AN OLD SOLDIER SWINDLED.

Thomas Degnan, alias "Ping" Degnan, a hack-driver, was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with having swindled George E. Wood, an invalid soldier, from Randolph, Vt., out of $7 50. Wood arrived here on Monday by the Norwich boat on his way to the Soldiers' Home in Washington, and when he reached the wharf he had $7 87 in his pocket. He was accosted by Degnan, who took hold of his valise and asked him where he was going. Wood said he was bound for Washington. Degnan put him into a hack and drove him about for nearly two hours, and finally drew up in front of a large building, which Degnan said was the tickets office. He answered the building and in a few moments returned and told Wood that the tickets would be $7 50. Wood gave him the money and Degnan went off. As he did not return, Wood became impatient and asked another man, who was sitting on the box of the hack for his ticket. This man told him to "go to ——— and buy one." He was handed out of the coach, which was driven off, leaving the poor soldier with just 37 cents in his possession. Capt. Gastlin had Degnan arrested yesterday. The prisoner denied that he had seen Wood previous to seeing him in court, but the soldier identified him positively as the man who had swindled him. Justice Otterbourg committed him for trial in default of bail, and Wood was cared for at the House of Detention.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

The German Republican Association of the Twelfth Assembly District have elected the following officers: President—August Brass; First Vice-President—R. Steinhardt; Second Vice-President—J. Gengler; Secretary—Richard Paulsen; Treasurer—Bernard Weist; Sergeant-at-Arms—John Boehler. As delegates to the General Committee, Victor Hollenberger, Frederick Klein, William Preston, Christopher Niemeyer, and Richard Sroehl were nominated.

HOUGHTON'S TWO WIVES

A REMARKABLE CASE OF ALLEGED BIGAMY.

ONE WIFE AT YONKERS, THE OTHER AT WOODLAWN, AND INTERCOURSE BETWEEN THE TWO FAMILIES.

Great excitement and scandal have been occasioned in the City of Yonkers by the discovery of a case of bigamy in that place. On the 4th day of May, 1858, John J. Houghton married Miss Mary G. Maira, and lived with her from that date up to Saturday last. On the 9th of October, 1878, Mr. Houghton also married Miss Emma G. Cole, daughter of Eli Cole, and lived with her up to Monday night last, when he was arrested at his house. During this time, from the date of his marriage to her, he also continued to live with his first wife, in New-York City, until about a month ago, when she moved to Woodlawn, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad. This removal was caused by her having received a legacy, with a part of which she bought a house and lot, where she intended to continue the occupation of keeping boarders, which she did to assist in supporting herself and children, as she had done in New-York. Her husband had not entirely provided for them, but only gave her $10 a week up to the time of his arrest on the charge of bigamy. Seven children were the issue of the first marriage, only two of whom are living now. One, Stella, is an accomplished young woman of 15 years, the other a child of 7, and both have continued to live with their mother at Woodlawn. Mr. Houghton, who for the last few years has been employed as book-keeper for Peene Brothers, proprietors of the Ben Franklin Line of barges, at Yonkers, has been in the habit of bringing Stella from Woodlawn to the house of his second wife, and made the returning with her to Woodlawn his excuse for visiting his first wife, but telling his over-confiding second wife that his daughter was living with his mother. His second wife, however, made the discovery that a first wife was living last Saturday. On that morning Mr. Houghton was late in arising, and his employers sent to him for the keys of the office, which were given, and he decided to keep away from the office that day. He told his wife he intended to visit his mother at Woodlawn, and would return that evening. As he did not return according to promise, his wife No. 2 became anxious and uneasy, and sent her brother the next day to Woodlawn to ascertain the cause. He went to the residence of some so-called mother, and was met at the door by Mr. Houghton, the husband, to whom he stated aloud that "Emma wanted to know why he did not come home on Saturday evening, as he said, when he left, he intended to do." Mr. Houghton became all at once greatly excited, and, after coughing several times, held up the first finger of his right hand, and leaning forward said, "Sh! don't say anything more now; tell Emma I will walk up this afternoon." Mr. Cole being puzzled at the strange actions of his brother-in-law, accidentally looked at the end of the hall, and there saw a lady at a half-open door intently listening to their conversation. He departed, and reported to his sister the result of the interview and what he did see. That evening Mr. Houghton returned to wife No. 2, and on the following morning a gentleman called at the office of Peene Brothers and inquired for Mr. Houghton, having been sent by wife No. 1 with a message to him with reference to some money. He was informed that Mr. Houghton was at his brother-in-law's residence, 1 School-street. With surprise, having been acquainted with the family for some years and not having heard that he had a brother-in-law in Yonkers, the gentleman proceeded as he was directed, and saw Mr. Houghton, who repeated and emphasized the message. The gentleman, however, delivered his message, returned to Woodlawn, and reported fully what had occurred to Mrs. Houghton No. 1. On that same evening wife No. 2, accompanied by her brother, called at the Woodlawn residence, and there met the so-called "mother" of Mr. Houghton's family, to whether she was the wife of Mr. J. J. Houghton was answered in the affirmative, and the date of their marriage was also given, with other particulars. Wife No. 2, after becoming convinced of the fact, and in view of the evidently honest and truthful statements made by wife No. 1, returned to Yonkers, and on the same day also Mr. Houghton's wife, was married to him on the 9th of October, 1878, and had since been living with him at Yonkers. She then returned to her own home, and made a complaint against her husband. As about 10 o'clock the brother of wife No. 2 sought an interview with Mr. Houghton, and told him all about their discovery, and asked him whether it was true. He said it was, but that he was divorced from his first wife. The brother asked for the papers showing that such was the case, but Mr. Houghton said he had lost them. He was then asked for a settlement, and would give a slip to show for what by their production the honor of his sister, as well as his own, would be preserved. Mr. Houghton said he did not know where they were and became very much agitated, and cried out in agony and despair that nothing could save him. After other conversation with a warrant and took Mr. Houghton into custody. The next morning (Tuesday) the prisoner was taken before Judge E. P. Baird for a preliminary examination upon the charge of bigamy. His second wife was examined, and stated the fact of her marriage, their living together, and the birth of a child now 9 months old, and said that before the marriage he had declared to her, as she had heard of his former marriage, that his wife was dead and buried in Green-Wood Cemetery alongside of his father, and he had told her that if she doubted it he would take her to show her the grave. Mr. Houghton during this testimony was completely broken down, and seemed to realise his position keenly. His first wife was then called, and after having been sworn and stated her name, Lawyer Matthew H. Ellis came into the court-room and whispered a few words to his client, and then saying that the case as far as he had been retained for him, asked for an adjournment of the examination till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, which was granted, and the prisoner was remanded until that time.

At 3 o'clock the court reassembled. Lawyer William Riley appeared for the people, having been in the meantime retained by the two wives, who have joined forces to punish their mutual husband. The court-room was packed by an eager multitude, and great public excitement prevailed throughout the city, the news having spread like wildfire. Several of the wife's relatives, all favorably known for her quiet and modest deportment, her personal beauty, and general attractiveness and accomplishments, had the deepest sympathy in her trouble. The proofs were submitted, clearly establishing, beyond doubt, the marriage to both Mary and Miss Cole at the times already given. His daughter Stella, by the first wife, through whom he managed to carry on his deception, was threatened with personal violence by him if she ever divulged what she saw occur at the home of Miss Cole, at Yonkers, or if she revealed anything about her father or mother, and that she had sought by her faithful promises to these injunctions by giving her costly presents. One of the greatest puzzles in connection with the affair is that Mr. Houghton paid $10 a week at the house of his mother-in-law, at Yonkers, for the board of himself and second wife, and gave her $5 a week besides as the price of silence, and at the same time gave his first wife $10 a week also, when the only salary he received from Peene Brothers was $15 a week, and he was not known to be employed in any other business. The case, on Tuesday evening, was adjourned, by consent of Messrs. Ellis and Riley, till next Saturday, to enable them to produce other witnesses and proofs.

BADLY BEATEN BY HER HUSBAND.

Officer Bloomfield, of the Second Precinct, Brooklyn, while on patrol at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, was informed that a Mrs. Lindsay, living on the upper floor of a rear house at No. 199 Plymouth-street, was murdered. He went to the house indicated, and, going up stairs, found Mrs. Lindsay lying on the bed, with her feet resting on the floor. She was without clothes. Her body was covered with cuts and bruises. The blood flowed profusely from severe scalp wounds, and her throat was very much swollen and discolored. The bed and floor were smeared with blood. Lying on the bed, crying piteously, was an infant 9 months old, whose hands, face, and clothing were stained with its mother's blood. Huddled in one corner of the room were three other children, the eldest of whom, a boy, was but 6 years of age. The officer at first thought the woman was dead, but on approaching nearer he found she was breathing. She recovered consciousness a few minutes later, and begged for a drink of water. When asked how she had received her injuries, she said she had got up in the night and fallen over the stove. From information gleaned from the neighbors the officer knew that the unfortunate woman was trying to screen her drunken husband. The little boy, when questioned, said that his father had come home drunk about 1 o'clock in the morning. His mother, who was nursing her infant, remonstrated with him for coming in so late, when the brute of a father tore the child from its mother's breast, flung it on the bed, and commenced to beat and kick his wife. The children were too terrified to make an outcry. The injured woman was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, and her infant was sent to the City Nurses. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Lindsay, by virtue of the authorities, Lindsay, who is a laborer, of dissipated habits, was arrested late in the afternoon, and committed to await the result of his wife's injuries. Mrs. Lindsay, the doctors say, is suffering principally from shock, and will probably recover.

DISCOVERY OF FORGED BONDS.

On the 23d of December last John Swartz, a farm hand employed by David Bennett, of Fort Hamilton, while sleeping a piece of wood-land, struck a glass pickle jar, out of which rolled, as the glass broke under the accidental blow, a package of bonds. On being opened the package was found to contain 10 one-thousand-dollar bonds of the New-York Central Railroad of the issue of 1856. One of the bonds was on parchment and seven of them were numbered as follows: 1372, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1067, 1068, 1202. The remaining eight bonds were not numbered, and bore no signature. The seven numbered bonds bore the signature of Ernstus D. Worthing, President, and Gilbert M. Wilcox, Secretary. Swartz took the bonds, by direction of his employer, Mr. Bennett, to the office of a law firm in Montague-street, Brooklyn. The lawyers sent the bonds over to the office of the New-York Central Railroad Company in this City, whence it is said the seven numbered bonds came. One of the lawyers told Detective Biggs of the finding of the bonds on Tuesday night. The officer reported the facts to Superintendent Campbell, and was directed by him to go to Fort Hamilton and arrest Swartz. Swartz was brought to Police Head-quarters, and subsequently after he had related to the Superintendent. The place where the bonds were found is about three-quarters of a mile back of a hotel kept by the wife of the notorious "Bill" Leary, who escaped from Ludlow-Street Jail. The house was frequented by such men as Bill Scott, a forger, now in prison; Tom Bigelow and Tom Hoey, bank robbers; "Blacksmith Dan," a well-known burglar, and other men of that class. The bonds, it is believed, were forced by Gleason and Roberts, now in the Tombs on a charge of forgery. Superintendent Campbell has taken steps to have the bonds carefully examined by the officers of the New-York Central Railroad.

COLLISION ON THE ELEVATED.

A MISPLACED SWITCH ON NINTH-AVENUE, BUT NO ONE INJURED.

A collision occurred on the Ninth-avenue section of the elevated railroad at a little after 8 o'clock yesterday morning, which, fortunately, did not result in any loss of life or any material damage except to the rolling-stock of the company. The Metropolitan cars on Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-ninth streets, run over the same rails as those of the Ninth-avenue line. The terminus of the latter is at the Fifty-ninth-street station, and in order to transfer trains from the up-town to the down-town main track an inside track is constructed, running no some three blocks from the station. The passengers having been discharged at Fifty-ninth-street, the Ninth-avenue cars are switched off on this inside track, run up a short distance, and then switched to the main track coming down town. Yesterday morning, a Ninth-avenue train, having left its passengers at the station, was taken north on the inside track. The engineer in charge was Charles Hurd, and he says that he received the signal from Switchman Lippincott, who was in charge of the main track going down town, to come along to the station on the west side of the avenue. The switchman denies that he gave the signal, but it is certain that the switch was open when it should have been closed. A Sixth-avenue train, crowded with passengers, was coming down the main track, and at the switch the two trains met. Fortunately, they reached the switch at the same moment, and the locomotives only came into collision. Had Hurd's engine dashed into one of the passenger cars, the loss of life might have been appalling. As it was, the two locomotives, neither of which was going at high speed, crashed into each other with force enough to knock them from the track and deposit them on the wooden guards which run along the rails, when the wheels stopped moving. The passengers in the Sixth-avenue train were considerably shaken up, and, of course, badly frightened, but no one was hurt. When the collision occurred, both engineers jumped from their locomotives, but, as the switch-yard" is all planked, their jump was only about a distance of two feet, and neither of them suffered any injury beyond a few scratches. The sides of the engines were broken in, but the wreckers of the company were soon on the spot, the passengers were transferred and the debris removed, and the interruption to travel did not last more than half an hour.

This is the story of the latest collision on the elevated, as gleaned from passengers on the Sixth-avenue train and spectators at the Fifty-ninth-street station. That told by Gen. D. F. Winslow, the General Manager of the road, who investigated the matter during the day, does not differ materially from it, but shows a reason to attribute the switchman's blame. It is Hurd, for starting his train too soon, but he is very chary about condemning even him until further investigation has been made by the company. He said to a TIMES reporter: "The accident occurred immediately north of the Fifty-ninth-street station on the west side of the track. Engineer Charles Hurd was in charge of locomotive No. 51, of the New-York Elevated Road. He was standing on the inside track, which is connected by a switch with the main track, just north of the station. The Sixth-avenue train had just passed down, and Hurd moved his engine to connect with the main track. He admits, however, that he did not see the signal-stand, and therefore does not know that the green signal, which indicates that the switch is set for the side track, was toward him. In fact, he says that the signal at all times was on hand one, and it looks very much as though he was mistaken in his interpretation of that. At the time when he began to move his train, the Sixth-avenue train, run by Engineer Chambers, was coming down the main track at a slow rate of speed. We give positive orders not to run at more than five miles an hour in approaching switches, and I have reason to believe that the order was not disobeyed in this instance. Chambers says that the switch, which had been under his observation for some distance, was set for the main track, on which he was running, and that he had not been changed until it was in sight of him. He could see the signal-stand for two or three blocks. If the switch had been set for the side track, it would have shown a green signal, and he declares that the white signal was turned toward him during the entire trip of the two blocks, and until his locomotive struck engine No. 51, which had just got partly on the main track. His engine struck the side of Hurd's locomotive, tilting it up somewhat, and the side of the front car of Hurd's train was also damaged slightly. Nearly every person who saw the collision confirms the statement made by Engineer Chambers and, from what I have thus far learned, I think the probabilities are that Hurd was mistaken in supposing that he had any signal to come ahead."

"Is there not some possible way of avoiding such accidents as these?" asked the reporter.

To this question Gen. Winslow simply answered that switches were an absolute necessity on any railroad, that the only requisite to make their working perfectly safe was a strict attention to the signals. Any one could suggest a better means for accomplishing the work done by the switches the company would probably adopt them.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Manhattan Company, yesterday afternoon, Engineer Hurd was dismissed from the service of the company. Engineer Chambers and the switchman were exonerated from all blame and sent back to their work again.

A POST OFFICE STATION ROBBED.

THE SAFE BLOWN OPEN AND MONEY, STAMPS, AND PAPERS STOLEN.

On Tuesday night burglars entered Post Office Station F, at No. 401 Third-avenue, blew off the door of a safe and stole a quantity of postage stamps, money, money orders, and other papers.

The station was taken possession of by the department on the 16th ult., and on the 20th a gas explosion occurred that did much damage. At night, the building, a four-story tenement, is unoccupied, and there is no watchman in the Post Office. The windows of plate-glass are large, and gas-jets are left burning, so that an almost uninterrupted view of the office can be had from the street. The office was closed at 10:30 P. M. on Tuesday. About 5:45 o'clock yesterday morning Henry McManus, a clerk, opened the office, and noticed nothing strange until he opened a door in a wooden partition dividing the public office from the quarters occupied by the clerks. The safe, which stood against the north wall, about 18 feet from the street, had been rolled, by cart-rungs, used as levers, behind a stove, and in such a position that the partition masked it. The safe door, shattered, hung by the lower hinge, and on the floor lay books and papers and two cart-rungs and portions of the interior of the safe, which had been demolished. The Police were notified, and the plan of the burglars was soon ascertained. They had reached the yard in the rear of the Post Office by scaling a fence which separated it from the yard of No. 205 East Twenty-eighth-street. They had a ladder, and going to a narrow alley on the north side of the Post Office, bent the bars of one of the windows of the Post Office. With a screw-jack, or some such implement about 1/4 inches high by 6 inches wide. Through this hole they crawled, taking with them a two-inch plank about two feet long. After moving the safe, they fastened the portion of plank to the floor with a hinge and screw. This they used as a "purchase" in drilling a hole in the lower part of the safe door. Powder was then blown into the safe and a fuse laid. When an elevated railroad train approached, the fuse was lit, and the noise of the train deadened that of the explosion so that the neighbors did not detect it. The burglars, who were three or four in number, escaped by the aperture in the window. In tearing out the inside of the safe, one of the burglars, it is believed, cut his fingers, as bloody finger-marks were on the books and papers taken from it, and these left drops of blood on the floor along the floor. In the yard of the Post Office were found a postman's cap and coat and a valise. It is believed that one of the burglars, to allay suspicion, put on the hat and coat, and was ready, in case a policeman or a citizen peered into the office, to pretend to be busy. Chief Inspector Walling, who is according to the rules of the department, falls on Superintendent Moser. Of the money stolen, $200 belonged to his little daughter.

When the Police were informed of the robbery they, of course, found many persons who had such "mysterious characters" in the neighborhood. None of the clues are considered of value at Police Head-quarters, but the Central Office detectives say that the arrest of the burglars, whose method betrayed them, is probable.

The property lost by the robbery as reported by Superintendent Moser to Superintendent Pilmley, of the Money Order Division of the General Post Office is: In postage stamps, $800; in money order funds, the property of the Post Office Department, $416, and in private funds belonging to Mr. Moser, between $500 and $600. Mr. Moser's individual loss is about $1,300, as the postage stamps were his private property also, each of the sub-station Superintendents being his own surety for the stamps furnished him by the Government for first purchasers, them outright, and then dispensing of them to the public.

PREPARATIONS FOR A HANGING.

Preparations are now being made for the hanging of Pietro Balbo, the Italian wife-murderer, who is to be hanged on the 16th, unless a stay of proceedings is granted. A little altar has been erected in his cell by the Sisters of Charity, and he is visited daily by a priest to prepare him for death. The scaffold is ready to be erected, and the man who occupies a cell in Murderers' Row next to Chesimus Cox, is constantly watched by two of the Sheriff's Deputies. He is still cool and apparently unconcerned at the near approach of the day fixed for his execution.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Weser from Bremen, brought 93 immigrants yesterday.

The fifth annual banquet of the Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California will be given at the Sturtevant House on Monday evening, Jan. 12.

Company F, Twenty-second Regiment, is to celebrate its nineteenth anniversary at the Hotel Monico, No. 7 East Eighteenth-street, this evening at 8 o'clock.

Receiver E. Z. Lawrence, of the American Popular Life Insurance Company, says he will be prepared to pay a dividend of 12 cents on the dollar before Feb. 1.

Mrs. Steadner, a washerwoman, of No. 6 Exner-street, was killed yesterday, at No. 76 Rivington-street, by falling from a second-story window while hanging clothes out to dry.

Joseph Hartley and John Casey, alias Charles Harris, were sentenced yesterday, by Judge Gilder, sleeve, to five years each in State Prison for an attempted burglary at No. 58 West Fourth-street.

Denis and Edward Conlon, aged respectively 8 and 10 years, who said they ran away from Greenpoint three weeks ago, were put under the care of Matron Welsh, at Police Head-quarters, yesterday.

H. A. Hughson, formerly a prosperous hay-merchant in Harlem, was found dead yesterday at Bere's Hotel, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street and Third-avenue. He had been unfortunate in business, and death was due to natural causes.

Mr. Parnell, the Irish agitator, visited Wall-street yesterday, and, through Mr. J. J. Kiernan and G. J. O'Rourke, effected an arrangement with Drexel, Morgan & Co. for the transmission home of whatever money he succeeds in collecting in this country.

The Mexican Consul-General at this port has not received any information of the alleged insurrection in Durango, and disbelieves the newspaper reports regarding it. Merchants having business relations with Mexico assert that they have no advices of any disturbances.

The Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, at their meeting yesterday, referred a communication from the merchants and ship-owners asking their co-operation in the effort to remedy pilotage abuses to the Committee on Wharves and Pilotage, with instructions to take the necessary action.

Free lessons are given daily in hand and machine sewing in the industrial department of the Young Women's Christian Association, No. 7 East Fifteenth-street. A large assortment of nurses' and ladies' aprons, made by needy seamstresses, is constantly on hand and for sale at moderate prices.

The ballot at the Produce Exchange, on the question of indefinitely postponing the operation of the cental system resulted in favor of the opponents of the system by a vote of 771 to 168. The announcement of the result was received with three hearty cheers. The balloting was without incident.

Early yesterday morning, as Virginia Clark, a young colored servant employed at No. 140 East Fifteenth-street, was preparing to go to bed, a kerosene-lamp that she carried exploded, and she was seriously burned. Margaret Beams, who tried to save her, was slightly burned. Virginia was sent to Bellevue Hospital, where she died last night.

At the meeting of the officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, Col. James Cavanagh was elected President, Capt. P. F. K. Horgan, Vice-President; Capt. John McDonnell, Treasurer; Capt. Matthew P. Breed, Secretary. The usual committees for the year were appointed by the Chair.

A petition numerously signed has been sent to Washington, praying Congress for speedy action relative to the protection of trade-marks. It says the effect of the recent